Arthur Miall

18 Bouverie St. E.C.

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 997.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1864. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.

## NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

An ASSOCIATION consisting chiefly of Gentlemen who have been in India, who have returned home from the different Presidencies, and who are members of the different Evangelical Churches, has lately been formed, in EDINBURGH, for PROMOTING the SPIRITUAL WELFARE of NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS in INDIA.

The Society, before commencing operations, has raised the preliminary question, What are the best plans for thoroughly carrying out its objects, so as not only to avoid all collision with the operations of existing Societies and Churches, but, in every practicable way, to render these more efficient?

The Committee invite suggestions in Letters or "Papers" from Christian Friends, especially from those who have been or are resident in India, which may be addressed to Kenneth MacQueen, Esquire, Honorary Secretary of the Society, 9, Royal Circus, Edinburgh. Letters from Friends in this Country are requested before the 1st of May, and those from Abroad not later than the 1st of July.

A Gentleman, highly qualified for the task, will prepare a Digest of the Communications received, which will afterwards be Published by the Committee.

KENNETH MACQUEEN, Hon. Sec.

## SCHOLASTIC and PROFESSIONAL OFFICES.

78, BOROUGH-ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

The nobility, clergy, gentry, heads of families, and principals of schools, are respectfully informed that they can always be provided, free of charge, and at a few hours' notice, with Tutors, Secretaries, Governesses, Companions, and Lady Housekeepers. Undeniable references required before placing names upon the register, so that employers may accept an introduction from these offices as a guarantee of the respectability and good faith of the applicant. Advowsons and schools disposed of. Pupils introduced.

Mr. E. HARRIS, Superintendent.

Agent for the Windsor School Desks, to transform into Backed Seats and Tables. Specimen on view.

## A SCHOOLMISTRESS WANTED, from

Thirty to Forty years of age, of the Nonconformist persuasion, for INFANTS and JUVENILES. Unexceptionable references will be required.

Address, with particulars, J. W., Post-office, St. Mary Cray, Kent, S.E.

## A YOUNG LADY, thoroughly experienced

in Tuition, requires an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Private Family, after Christmas. Qualifications, English, French Conversationally and Idiomatically, German, Music, Singing and Drawing. Unexceptionable references can be given.

Address, stating salary, A. S., Saffron Walden, Essex.

## WANTED, at Christmas, by an Unmarried

Certificated MASTER, a BOYS' or MIXED BRITISH SCHOOL. Good testimonials from Committee of present School.—Address, A. B., Post-office, Great Berkhamsted, Herts.

## TO IRONMONGERS.—WANTED, a SITU-

ATION as JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the GENERAL and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY. A Pious Family preferred. Four years' experience. Age Twenty. Good references.

Apply, Y. Z., 7, Castle-street, Farnham, Surrey.

## FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or

without Board, and all the Comforts of a Home, at 21, Westbourne-road, Barnsbury. Respectable references given and required.

## BELGRAVE HOUSE SCHOOL, SOUTH PARADE, SOUTHSEA, HANTS.

PRINCIPAL—Dr. CHAS. F. COOPER, assisted by efficient Masters.

The sons of Dissenters receive a First-class Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, on very moderate terms; kind treatment and thorough superintendence; large and airy house, well situate, facing the Common and Sea.

Referees: Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A.; Rev. J. Angus, D.D., M.R.A.S.; Rev. J. H. Cook; Rev. Fredk. Trestrail; Rev. J. Spencer Pearsall; &c., also Parents of Pupils.

For prospectus and all particulars apply as above. N.B.—Ministers' Sons received on reduced terms.

## THEOBALDS, CHESHUNT, HERTS.

The Rev. OSWALD JACKSON, having REMOVED his ESTABLISHMENT from Ringwood, Hants, RECEIVES PUPILS at his NEW RESIDENCE, THEOBALDS, and, with the assistance of a University Graduate and of Visiting Masters, prepares them for the Civil Service, the University Examinations, the Professions, or for Business.

The house at Theobalds is commodious, and stands on a gravelly soil, amid its own grounds of 15 acres, affording every facility for healthful, manly games.

Prospectuses will be sent on application.

## STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. JOHN D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

Situation elevated and healthy, near the Railway Station.

Education, Commercial and Classical, adapted to the Middle-class Examinations.

A Preparatory Department for Younger Pupils.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

## SHIRLEY COLLEGE, near SOUTHAMPTON.

Principal:—The Rev. JOHN HILL, M.A.

Shirley College is situated in one of the most delightful and healthy positions in Hampshire. The Principal will be glad to send prospectuses and particulars to Parents, who may desire for their Sons a Thorough English and Classical Education, combined with all the comforts of home. Students prepared for University Examinations. References exchanged.

## HOME, with EDUCATION, for LITTLE GIRLS.

Miss VINCENT (Sister of Mr. Henry Vincent), has had long experience in Teaching, and can confidently undertake the Training of Young Children. Her House is in a very healthy situation, and the strictest attention is paid to the comfort of those entrusted to her care.

Apply for prospectus and references to 15, Alfred-place, Talbot-road, Camden-road Villas, N.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD

HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

## BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.

Terms, 20*l.* per annum. Circulars at Messrs. Mead and Powell's, 78, Cheapside.

N.B. Preparatory Department at Forest-hill.

## THE Rev. RICHARD PERKINS, PEACH-

FIELD, GREAT MALVERN, Receives a LIMITED NUMBER of GENTLEMEN'S SONS to BOARD and EDUCATE. Terms, &c., on application.

## HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 48 and 49, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.

Patron—The QUEEN.

"This room was very unlike the ward of an ordinary hospital. It was rather like the spacious night nursery, with neat little beds scattered about: warm, cheery fires, with a couch on each side the fireplace, and a few children lying or squatting about, or sitting on their pallets, quietly playing with toys, reading books, or doing bead-work. Some, too ill for either work or play, were stretched mournfully, yet peacefully, on their pillows—solitary, it is true, but without giving any impression of dreariness or forlornness. The rooms were airy, light, and warm. There was nothing whatever of the hospital feeling or hospital atmosphere."—From Miss Mulloch's Visit to the Hospital.

CONTRIBUTIONS are urgently needed to maintain the present efficiency of the Hospital.

BANKERS:

Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane; Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; Messrs. Herries, St. James's-street.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

November, 1864.

## HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The Committee earnestly seek the Sympathy of the Christian Public, for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary,
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

## MANCHESTER: FIRE ASSURANC COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER.

96, Cheapside, London.

Capital: One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER:

EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.

DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John Barratt, Esq. | John Heugh, Esq.
Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq., | Bernhard Liebert, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq., M.P. | Alfred Milne, Esq.
Thos. Barham Foster, Esq. | Joseph Peel, Esq.
George Withington, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, at moderate rates.

Insurances may also be effected on Property in Foreig Countries, and in some of the Colonies, at current rates.

Mills, Factories, and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

Cotton Mills not at work, will be insured at 7*s.* per cent. per Annum.

Farming Stock insured Free from Duty, allowing the use of a Steam Thrashing Machine.

Applications for Agencies should be addressed to

JAMES B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary to the Company.

## STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT

BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

## DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.—

The CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED

DIRECTORS.

Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman.
Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.

Harry George Gordon, Esq. | Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq. | Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. | Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

## IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10*l.* to 300*l.* ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

## COALS.—Best Sunderland, 28*s.*; Newcastle

or Hartlepool, 26*s.*; best Silkstone, 24*s.*; Clay Cross, 24*s.* and 21*s.*; Coke, per chaldron, 15*s.*

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

## COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J.

COCKERELL and Co.'s Price is now 28*s.* per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Grosvenor-canal, Pimlico, S.W.; Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth, S.W.; and at Brighton.

## COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS and

RAILWAY.—LEA and CO.'S price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, is 27*s.* per ton; Hartlepool, 26*s.*; Silkstone, first-class, 24*s.*; second-class, 22*s.*; Clay Cross, 24*s.* and 21*s.*; Tanfield Moor, for Smiths, 22*s.*; Barnsley, 20*s.*; Hartley, 19*s.*; best small, 13*s.* Coke, 15*s.* per chaldron. Net cash. Delivered thoroughly screened, to any part of London. All orders to LEA and COMPY.'S Offices, Highbury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Great Northern Railway Coal Department, King's-cross, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park Basin, N.W. No Travellers or Agents employed.

## SEWING MACHINES of the very First

Class of Excellence and Workmanship, in each of the various descriptions of stitch, for cloth, linen, leather embroidery, and glove-sewing, including Prize Medal Machines. The quality of these Machines can always be depended on. For sale under direct supply, retail, wholesale, and for exportation.

The American and English Sewing Machine Company, 457, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

## HEAL and SON'S EIDER-DOWN QUILTS,

from 24*s.* to Ten Guineas. Also GOOSE-DOWN QUILTS, from 10*s.* to 32*s.* Lists of prices and sizes sent free by post. HEAL and SON'S Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and Priced List of Bedding, also sent, post free, on application to 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

## NUNN'S MARSALA or BRONTE WINE,

25*s.* per dozen, 7*l.* 4*s.* per six dozen, 12*l.* 15*s.* per quarter cask. Rail paid to any station in England. This wine will be found of superior quality, is soft and old, and though full flavoured, entirely free from heat or the slightest approach to acidity.

THOS. NUNN and SONS, Wine, Spirit, and Liqueur Merchants, 21, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C. Price lists on application. Established 1801.

## KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,

VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles, 3*s.* 8*d.* each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or, wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

DIP CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING.

## PALMER and CO.'S VICTORIA SNUFF-

LESS DIPS, manufactured of improved materials, free from smell, a good colour, may be carried without guttering, burn longer than ordinary dips, give a better light, very moderate in price. Preferable for Schools, Chapels, Private Families, and indeed for the general use of all.

Sold by all Grocers and Candle Dealers, and wholesale by PALMER and CO., the Patentees, Victoria Works, Green-street, Bethnal-green, London, N.E.

ONE PENNY NEWSPAPER

## PARTRIDGE & COZENS,
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,
192, FLEET-STREET,
Corner of Chancery-lane.

Carriage paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s.

The LARGEST and most varied Stock in the Kingdom of Note, Letter, and Fcap. Papers, Envelopes, Account and MS. Books, Household Papers, &c.

PARTRIDGE and COZENS' celebrated GUINEA CASE of STATIONERY forwarded free to any Railway Station in England, on receipt of Post-office Order.

NO CHARGE for Plain Stamping Crest, Arms, or Address on best qualities of Paper or Envelopes. Coloured Stamping (Relief) reduced to 1s. per 100. Polished Steel Crest Dies engraved for 5s. Business or Address Dies from 3s.

SERMON PAPER, plain, 4s. per ream; Ruled ditto, 4s. 6d. An immense variety in all sizes and qualities always in stock. Samples forwarded free.

SCHOOL STATIONERY supplied on the most liberal terms. GOOD COPY BOOKS, all rulings, superfine cream paper, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen.

Illustrated Price List of Inkstands, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cabinets, Postage Scales, Writing Cases, &c. post free

PARTRIDGE & COZENS,
Wholesale Manufacturing Stationers,
192, FLEET-STREET, E.C.
Established 1841.

## BACON.

It has been for many years a great difficulty with all Housekeepers to know where to obtain Bacon the quality of which can be thoroughly depended upon. HILLIER and SON, who during the last forty years have converted MORE THAN HALF-A-MILLION PIGS into the Prime Bacon so well known by the trade, have hitherto confined themselves to supplying dealers only; but, finding that so much has been sold as theirs which has not been cured by them, they now offer single sides to families at prices as under:—Smoke-dried single sides, 9d. per lb.; hams, 11d. per lb.; delivered free to any railway station in the United Kingdom.

Address, HILLIER and SON, Newmarket, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S
## PATENT CORN FLOUR
is much recommended
FOR CHILDREN'S DIET.

RECIPE FOR SPONGE CAKE.—Half-pound of Corn Flour, quarter or half-pound of butter, and two tea-spoonsful of Baking Powder, to be very well mixed together. Take three eggs, and beat the yolks and whites separately for fifteen minutes; then add to them quarter-pound bruised white sugar; mix all together, flavour to taste, and beat for fifteen minutes; put it into a well-buttered tin, papered all round two inches deeper than the tin; bake in a quick oven for one hour.

## HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

## HAIR DESTROYER
for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

## BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE
prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96) Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

## MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.
—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of thirty years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

## MORE CURES of COUGHS, COLDS, and HOARSENESS
by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

From Messrs. Fergyson and Son, Auctioneers, Leek:—"Sir,—The beneficial effects we have derived from your PULMONIC WAFERS, make us feel it a duty to offer you our gratuitous testimony to their superiority over any other remedy we have ever tried for colds, coughs, and hoarseness, so peculiarly troublesome to our profession." They have a pleasant taste.

Sold by all Druggists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
## GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
Used in the Royal Laundry
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

# COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK, THE BULL'S HEAD,
*On each* *Package.*

*At the Great Exhibition*, 1862,
OBTAINED THE
## ONLY PRIZE MEDAL
For "*Purity and Excellence of Quality.*"

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.
J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

## PEACHEY'S
## PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.
CARRIAGE FREE.
Option of Purchase, on Convenient Terms, at any Period.
PEACHEY'S
CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY,
AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,
73 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C
Opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

*** New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c

## THE ROYAL OSBORNE
(PATENT)
## MIXTURE OF TEAS,
6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.
Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed.
FRANKS, SON, and CO., 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street West.

## HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA
It is CHOICE and STRONG, BECAUSE it consists of *most valuable growths* that are full of rich essential properties.

It is MODERATE in PRICE, BECAUSE it is supplied *direct from the importers* to the consumers by *Agents*.

It is WHOLESOME to use, BECAUSE the leaf is not *faced* with the usual powdered mineral colours.

These COMBINED ADVANTAGES have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in *sealed packets*, with the price *printed on each*, and signed—

*Horniman & C°.*

MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

## FRY'S | HOMŒOPATHIC ROCK ICELAND MOSS PEARL | COCOA.
FRY'S SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London, are the only English Manufacturers of Cocoa who obtained the Prize Medal, 1862.

## SOFT, DELICATE, AND WHITE SKINS,
WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE,
BY USING
**Field's Celebrated United Service Soap Tablets,**
4d. & 6d. Each.

Sold by all Chandlers and Grocers throughout the Kingdom; but the Public should ask for Field's, and see that the name of J.C. and J. FIELD is on each packet, box, and tablet. Wholesale and for Exportation, at the Works,
UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.,
Where also may be obtained their Prize Medal Paraffine Candles.

## CANDLES.—THE NEW CANDLE.
Self-fitting. No Holder, Paper, or Scraping required.
PATENTED.

FIELD'S Improved Patent Hard, Snuffless Chamber Candle is SELF-FITTING, Clean, Safe, Economical, and Burns to the End. Sold Everywhere by Grocers and Oilmen; Wholesale and for Export, at the Works,
J. C. & J. FIELD'S,
UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.
ALSO,
Field's celebrated United Service Soap Tablets, and Patent Paraffine Candles, as supplied to
HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

## TAYLOR BROTHERS'
## GENUINE MUSTARD.
Dr. HASSALL, having subjected this mustard to a rigorous microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it contains the three essential properties of good Mustard, viz.:—

**PURITY, PUNGENCY, AND DELICATE FLAVOUR.**

*See that each Package bears their Trade Mark the "Prize Ox," and Dr. Hassall's Report.*

Sold by all Grocers, &c., throughout the kingdom.
**TAYLOR BROTHERS Brick-lane, & Wentworth-street, London, N.E.**

## SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

**ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.**

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

## LAUNDRY COMFORTS INCREASED.
The beneficial and emollient advantages of GLYCERINE, for softening the skin and preventing or curing cracked hands, are secured by Laundresses or Servants when using Harper Twelvetrees' popular Preparation of
GLYCERINE AND SOAP-POWDER,
a Penny Packet of which will make nearly a pound of strong Washing Soap. It greatly expedites the Family Wash, and is regularly used by Thousands of Families on account of its harmless, effective, and economical properties. Ask for "Harper Twelvetrees' GLYCERINE for Washing." Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

Manufactory — Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.; and 81 Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
## NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS
ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful Tonic and gentle Aperient, are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION! Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

## TONIC BITTERS.—WATERS' QUININE WINE,
the most palatable and wholesome Bitter in existence; an efficient Tonic, an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, Confectioners, and others, at 30s. a dozen. Manufactured by Robert Waters, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Wholesale Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

RUPTURES.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
## WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq. Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.
Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.
Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.
Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT
## ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c
The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.
John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 997.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1864. PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:
The Sheldonian Manifesto ..... 977
Ecclesiastical Notes .... 977
The Press on Mr. Disraeli's Church Policy 978
Clerical Subscription and the Proposed New Court of Appeal..... 980
Missionary Crisis in Turkey ..... 980
Religious Intelligence.... 982
CORRESPONDENCE:
Trust-Deeds ..... 982
The *Nonconformist* and its Views on the American Question ..... 982
The Human Chin ..... 983
The John Williams .... 983
Chief Constables' Orders 983
Non-Official Europeans in India ..... 983
The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Decalogue ..... 983
The French in Polynesia..... 984
The Manifesto of the Confederate States .. 984
Election Intelligence .... 984
Court, Official, and Personal News ..... 985
University of London.... 985
The late Franz Muller.... 985
Postscript ..... 985
LEADING ARTICLES:
Summary ..... 986
Beneficent Government 986
Early Closing..... 987
General Sherman's Enterprise ..... 987
Foreign and Colonial .... 988
Foreign Miscellany ..... 990
Crimes and Casualties ... 990
Literature ..... 991
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ..... 994
Money Market and Commercial Intelligence. .. 995
Advertisements..... 996

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE SHELDONIAN MANIFESTO.

THE Church of England has played many parts in her day—some of which she would, no doubt, like to forget. How she will take to the new function assigned to her by Mr. Disraeli remains to be seen. As the Roman army uplifted their future Emperor upon their shields, so the Church is delicately asked to use the electoral strength of her members to elevate the right hon. gentleman to political office. He offers her a tempting *programme* of ecclesiastical policy, in return for which she is expected to crown him Imperator, and confide her temporal destiny to his hands. It will be for *her*, at least, an uncertain venture. Can she fully satisfy herself of his fidelity? Do his antecedents point him out as a man who can be trusted with the direction of her affairs? That he is endowed with rare intellectual gifts is unquestionable; but assuredly that of infusing his own soul into his party, and giving them unity by attaching them to himself, can hardly be ranked as one of them. If by the sheer force of his sagacity as a party leader he had not only succeeded in snatching the reins of government out of the hands of those who now hold them, but had shown himself capable of retaining them, there might have been something flattering in his offer to drive the Church whithersoever she would. But, in fact, he has not proved himself a remarkably fortunate Jehu. Twice he has been upon the box, and twice he has upset the coach in a very early stage of the journey. Is it quite certain that his passion for driving might not get the better of his concern for the Church's safety? Is he precisely the one statesman of the age whom the Church would have selected as, on the whole, the best qualified by sobriety of judgment, moral weight of character, and deep religious earnestness, to pilot her through the cross and chopping sea of difficulties upon which she is tossed? In a word, does she *believe* in him as the Heaven-sent Minister who will conduct her into the haven of peace and rest?

Mr. Disraeli is a party man. He works by means of party. He is intent upon the triumph of the party to which he nominally belongs. To a large extent, he makes interests subsidiary to party. The strength of the Church Establishment in this country lies in its being publicly regarded as a *national* institution resting upon a broader basis of opinion and affection than any mere party can supply. What if, by surrendering herself to the protection of Mr. Disraeli and his followers, and by putting out her whole influence to win for them an electoral victory, she should dissipate the illusion, and come to be looked upon as a party inheritance? Is it impossible that the swimmer who finds it so hard to keep his own mouth above water, instead of saving the Church at which he clutches, should carry her down with himself? Ecclesiastical Conservatism is not so dominant in our day as to invite the committal to its exclusive custody of an institution already regarded as a political anomaly. Should the Church be persuaded to say to Toryism, "I will cast in my lot with you," she might indeed exalt Toryism into temporary official supremacy, but might it not be at the cost of being identified by the nation at large with a minority not popularly trusted? This is her own concern, undoubtedly. If she think that her position will be bettered by running off with a political adventurer, she must face the risks of her imprudence. She cannot come back again with an unsullied character. She will have no right to plead her unearthly sanctity. She must content herself with the wages assigned to her by her political paramour. She must follow his fortunes, and share them. Liberalism will have done with her, and, unless Liberalism be permanently kept under, her last state will be worse than her first.

We can hardly gather from the journals in the interest of the Establishment what is likely to be the practical upshot of the new proposal. They cast a wistful eye, it is true, at the string of pearls dangled so temptingly within sight of their client, but it is evident they are not so pleased with the pedlar who wishes to dispose of them as a cheap bargain. Perhaps, his lineage is felt to be a little objectionable in connection with this particular transaction. At any rate, there is no such shout of assent as may probably have been anticipated. The jewels are admitted to be genuine, but has this Benjamin full authority to dispose of them? May not the nation, the rightful proprietor of them, intervene between the chapman and his gaping customer? Well, there *is* just a taste of danger in that direction. Otherwise, the terms of the offer strike us as natural. There is no such glaring inconsistency, after all, in ecclesiastical monopoly drawing somewhat nearer to the party which has stood up manfully in behalf of every other monopoly. The alliance is not so unseemly as, at first blush, it might appear. Exclusive clerical *status*, privileges, pay and powers, may be very fairly entrusted to the guardianship of men whose traditional principles and habits are all in favour of exalting the few above the many. They who resisted the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, who fought against Catholic Emancipation, who stood as long as they durst in the way of Parliamentary Reform, who tried hard to retain our municipal bodies as close corporations, who defended the Corn Laws, who opposed the removal of restrictions from navigation, trade and commerce, are surely the proper men to maintain the ascendancy of their own Church over all others. It seems to belong to them as part of their work. It is nearly the only thing that is left to them—the only visible embodiment of their principles. Toryism and a Church Establishment are, at least, in accordance. The spirit of the one is essentially that of the other.

Nevertheless, it may not be quite discreet to proclaim that identity too loudly or officiously. It may, perhaps, have the effect of putting Liberalism on the *qui vive*, and inducing it to look at the whole question from another point of view. At present, the party which has won so many solid victories is paralysed by its complicity with Conservatism in upholding ecclesiastical monopoly. May it not, when unceremoniously excluded from that partnership, be pricked into the assertion of its own vitality by ceasing to become responsible for an interest which ousts it from its position? A rearrangement of political parties upon the basis of the Church question might very probably give Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues a considerable spell of office. It would serve their turn very efficiently. But then it would ultimately array against the Church all who are not content that Conservative Government shall become a fixture. Aspirants to, and expectants of office, whose chances might depend upon a change of administration, would be compelled to hold a very different tone in relation to the Establishment from that which is common with them now. Minorities, when they have a substantially reasonable cause, and when they are compelled to evince earnestness in pursuit of it, have a wonderful knack, in this country, of becoming majorities after a while. What the Church has to fear is the reaction which a party assertion of her claims would be sure to bring about. Her position would then become perilous in proportion to her immediate success.

We remain in doubt, as we have already intimated, as to how the representative men and organs of the Church will finally act in response to Mr. Disraeli's appeal. We may add, most unaffectedly, that we wait with far more curiosity than anxiety the making up of their minds. We do not believe that the Sheldonian Manifesto will alter the *personnel* of three Parliamentary seats at the coming General Election. If the Conservatives are to come into power—which we have long regarded as highly probable—this *programme* may embarrass them, and embolden the ejected Liberals. It strikes us as a blunder—like all Mr. Disraeli's blunders—arising out of his lack of active sympathy with the great body of those whom he seeks to lead. But time will show—and to time we cheerfully leave the issue, confident that in any case *we* shall be the winners.

### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

MR. MAURICE will, we imagine, ever remain an inscrutable problem to those who live out of the charmed circle of his personal friendship. What *does* he believe? How, in the venerable name of Euclid, does he manage to reconcile his apparent beliefs with one another? Where does he get his facts from? and who is the original manufacturer of them? He has a heart fresh and tender as a woman's, and as contradictory in its sympathies. A masculine force of brain, too, there is; but it has, we should judge, ever been incapable of moving in a direct line. Its state may be best described by the word "addled." The quality, as of the egg of your favourite Dorking, is unquestionably fine; but its contents are unpleasantly and inscrutably mixed. What hand, but one guided now by such a heart, and anon by such a head, could have written the letter that appears in *Macmillan's Magazine* this month, from Mr. Maurice to a perplexed clergyman in the diocese of Natal? The clergyman has begun to doubt whether the time has not come for establishing a Free Church in England, in which the Queen's supremacy would not be recognised, but only the supremacy of bishops and priesthood. The clergyman, it will be seen, is sufficiently narrow and sufficiently weak. He cannot dream of a Church governing itself—like the American Episcopalian Church—he must have "gods many," and still "lords over God's heritage." Between the advantages and difficulties of Royal supremacy and Episcopal supremacy Mr. Maurice can choose with distinctness. He sets history before his friend, and that wise monitor enlarges with terrible fidelity on the fatal results to liberty and humanity of the government of ecclesiastics. This being rejected, there is no other alternative for a Christian Church, in Mr. Maurice's view, but to adopt the absolute supremacy of the Crown. But he does not discuss this subject with even historical fairness. He does not remind his correspondent that, bad as were the inclinations of the ecclesiastics, they would have been powerless if they had not been able to command the civil power, and put it at any time into motion. Nor does he discuss it with accuracy. He adduces, as one argument in favour of the Royal supremacy, that "in it is contained that assertion of the wholeness and unity of the nation which led first to the acknowledgment of the civil rights of Protestant Nonconformists." Where *can* a man's head be, and in what state must it be, for him to hazard such an assertion? Does not every historical student know that Dissent was and has been from the beginning denounced and punished *because*, and

avowedly because, it invaded the supremacy, and broke "the wholeness and unity of the nation"?

The "wholeness and unity of the nation." Mr. Maurice repeats these words in a subsequent page, when he is dealing with Dissenters. He has to reply to the ridicule which has been heaped upon the Church because of its theological divisions. And this is how he does it:—

The Dissenting objection is easily removed. You have only to become a sect like one of their sects—frankly to avow that you are—and the difficulty is at an end. You may cashier your ministers as they cashier theirs; the State will not interfere. Well, you say you are prepared for that. We can cast away revenues; we can endure poverty. Who doubted it? You may accuse us of being mercenary, of binding ourselves by oaths, and of talking thus rather than parting with pelf. But we have not the least wish to retaliate the charge. We have never doubted Dr. Pusey's willingness to make sacrifices for conscience' sake. But that is not the question. It is not "Will you be poor?" but "Will you be a sect?" will you give up all claim to be witnesses for the unity of the nation?

We were once taking a boy through London on a good foggy day in November. "Isn't it jolly?" he said. "Why is it 'jolly'?" we inquired. "Oh, because you don't know where you are, you know, and can't see anything: *'tis* jolly." With profoundest respect let us say it, but we must say it, that Mr. Maurice slightly reminds us of that boy; only, we can't smile at his extraordinary state of mind. "Witnesses for the unity of the nation"! What is the unity of the nation? Does the unity actually exist? If it does, why should everyone be constantly witnessing for it? If it does *not*, why should Mr. Maurice's friend become an incarnate lie by witnessing for a thing which has no foundation in reality, and, while Mr. Maurice's Church exists as it does, can never have such a foundation? Well, we suppose Mr. Maurice would preach the same thing to us. He would tell us to submit to the extortions of churchwardens, and the meanness of people who won't pay the expenses of their own religious worship, because the broker who comes to seize our silver spoons is "witnessing for the unity of the nation." The denial of burial rites is also to be received with sentimental joy, because the savage zealot who stands at the churchyard-gate to forbid the entrance of a corpse is "witnessing for the unity of the nation." And the Broad Church will submit to Mr. Disraeli's programme, we suppose, as they would quote his speech, in order to witness to the "unity of the nation"! Mr. Maurice may think us dull, but we do not see how his ideal is ever to be attained by the resolute maintenance of the Royal supremacy. He may witness for it, but instead of unity will come what has hitherto come—further division, strife, and rage.

Mr. Disraeli's programme. We have said some more words on this subject, but our Church contemporaries are chary in dealing with it. We observe, however, that Mr. Disraeli's enlarged bid has not, as yet, caused them to sell. The *Guardian* is hardly to be caught by Cheap Jack, as itself indicates:—

Good taste, fitness for the place and occasion, the instinctive feeling which would commonly restrain a man from assailing those whose lips must be sealed if they were present, are not to be found in it. The society for augmenting poor livings made use, for its own legitimate and beneficial purposes, of Mr. Disraeli; and he, on his part, made use of the society, and of the diocesan meeting at which he appeared in the character of a Buckinghamshire squire. It may be as well, however, to add that such speeches as this are not to be taken for more than they are worth. They do not mark a compact or partnership, tacit or express, between the English Church and the present Parliamentary Opposition. It is right for men of whatsoever politics to serve the Church by every means in their power; it is not right for the Church to commit herself to an exclusive alliance with any political party.

It adds elsewhere that the Church "is not fallen so low as to be dependent on the goodwill of party leaders, on whichever side of the Speaker's chair they may happen to sit. Of late years she has little enough to thank them for as a class: let us hope that she will not depend too much on them for the time to come."

The *Clerical Journal* writes an article on the subject of the speech and in praise of its "art and eloquence," but is discreetly silent on the question whether the Church is to take its author as her leader. Out of the *Standard* and *Morning Herald* Mr. Disraeli does not seem to have had much encouragement to pursue his present policy.

We all, of course, believe that a serious endeavour will be made in the next session of Parliament to attain some of the objects which the Tory leader has just found it to be so desirable should be accomplished for the Church. We know that there will be a revision of the terms of subscription, and, since the Archbishop of Canterbury has spoken, as he has done in his recent Charge, we know it to be not unlikely that, in addition to a measure for a new Court of Appeal, there will be one to authorise the appointment of suffragan bishops. The *North British Review* comes to the aid of Church reformers on some of these questions as well as on others. In a mild article on "*Liturgical Reform*," in which great "esteem" is expressed for the English Church, it enlarges on the many immoralities which the use of the Liturgy now encourages. It expresses the belief that if redress cannot be obtained "a secession of a large portion of the Evangelical body may be apprehended." We need not say that we are not quite so sanguine.

Yet one might be excused this week for being even unreasonably hopeful; for, in a speech delivered at the annual meeting of the Culham Training College last week, the Bishop of Oxford presiding, no less a person than Archdeacon Denison took a very long step towards us. It is known that the revised scheme of the Privy Council Committee on Education has had the effect of checking the supply of pupils for Training Colleges. One Training College has already closed its doors, and others are debating what to do. In the midst of their difficulties the Archdeacon steps forward to say that they could not be in a better state, and that the Revised Code had done them a world of good. We quote from his speech:—

He said that on two grounds. First, because *it was bad for any one or anybody to rely on others to do that for them which they might do and ought to do for themselves.* If anybody came to him and said, "Would you like a good income?" of course he would say yes; but if the party said, "I will give you 90 or 70 per cent. of that income," the common answer would be, "Thank you, I accept it"; but he was not sure that that would be the wisest answer. The more prudent reply would be, "No, thank you, I will try what I can do for myself." For one, he had never had confidence in the system of these training colleges. He did not speak of the Church of England. She must have training colleges. But with regard to the system established by the Government, he never had confidence in it. If the result of that system had been other than it had—if instead of its having utterly broken down—he spoke not of the details of the system, for the Church had taken many of those details and made good use of them, as she always would—it was the system itself which had broken down, as he always knew that it would, although he hardly expected it would have failed so soon;—but if it had not broken down, he hoped he should have had so much public virtue as to confess that he was in the wrong. But he was not called upon to exercise that public virtue—the system had broken down.

At dinner the Archdeacon gave a still blunter point to his remarks:—

When expressing his satisfaction at the course lately adopted by the Privy Council, he merely meant to say that the previous system *was unhealthy to the Church, which was resting too comfortably under the subsidies so largely bestowed, and required a stimulus to cause it to do its duty; and as it was desirable that it should be kicked into self-action*, he was thankful that the Privy Council had administered that stimulant.

Here are the first principles of Voluntaryism, and we congratulate the Archdeacon on his conversion to them, with all our heart. Like all converts, however, the Archdeacon is more extreme in his proposals for practical measures than older believers. He wants to "*kick*" the Church into self-action. For only desiring gently to lead her to this, the Archdeacon has, before now, loaded us with anything but soft words.

The outrages of the French authorities at Lifu—one of the Polynesian Islands—to which reference was first made in our columns three or four weeks since, has attracted, on the publication of Mr. Macfarlane's letter to the London Missionary Society, a degree of public attention which promises to make the case equal in international importance to that of Mr. Pritchard and Tahiti. The facts as they are now stated throw a still darker colour on the conduct of the French Governor of New Caledonia. We gather, however, from Mr. Macfarlane's narrative that the acts complained of are not the spontaneous acts of the civil authorities. He traces the gross outrages which have taken place to the sectarian animosities of the Roman Catholic priests, who, he says, "baffled and dismayed by the inefficiency of their bribes and threats, have had recourse to other measures equally mean and contemptible." The priesthood has illustrated once more the never-changing character and policy of the Romish Church. The facts stated by Mr. Macfarlane will, we are confident, secure for him, and for the interesting people over whom he has had charge, the deepest sympathy from all readers. With regard to the French Government, we have confidence that the civil injustice which has been committed will be, as far as it now can be, corrected. We do not for a moment imagine that the Governor of New Caledonia had any authority whatever for his acts. We believe they will be disclaimed; but there can be, we think, as little doubt that the Papal power will use the advantage it has gained, and that this mission has for ever lost its old spiritual power and success, and the people their virtual religious freedom. We need, every now and then, such facts as these, to remind us of the essential intolerance of the Roman Catholic religion.

The late decision in the Wellington Church-rate case has borne its first fruit. Last week Mr. G. Jackson, a churchwarden of Tattenhall, was summoned by his fellow-churchwarden for non-payment of a Church-rate. Mr. Jackson defended himself, and gave several reasons why he objected to the validity of the rate. Mr. Jackson occupies a high social position in the neighbourhood of Chester, but the magistrates could not conceal their irritability at being compelled to hear him out. With the recent decision before them, however, they had no alternative but to dismiss the summons. If, after this, any Dissenter is compelled by a magistrate to pay a Church-rate, the incumbent and churchwardens must be much more learned in the law than those officers usually are.

It is often the case that truth spoken by one person is not listened to, but that when it is spoken by another, it receives an instant attention. It was O'Connell who used to say, as we lately read, that his secret of agitation was to go on uttering over and over again the same thing until he found it being brought back to him by others. Some years ago, when the idea of utilising places of public worship was first suggested, it was received by a portion of the "religious" press with shouts of horror, and he who suggested it was held up to scorn as only a little better than an atheist. The "utilisation" of such edifices is now not at all uncommon. The two churches, of whose room and capabilities the most use for public instruction is made, are the Surrey Tabernacle and the Surrey Chapel. Mr. Spurgeon and the Rev. Newman Hall, knowing something of human nature and of religion, open their places of worship every week for lectures. The lecture on Monday night at Surrey Chapel was delivered by the Rev. J. Curwen, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird being the chairman of the evening. Mr. Kinnaird, on this occasion, seems to have been struck, for the first time, with the wisdom of the proceedings of the evening, and made the remark, that "he personally had no prejudice against such utilisation of places of worship, and if he had, what he now saw would go far to remove it. He hoped to see the day when the practice would be more generally adopted. There were many persons who entertained objections to enter churches and chapels, which he thought would be very much broken down when those persons had been attracted by such lectures and entertainments as the present." We may as well, by-the-by, announce that next Friday's lecture at Mr. Spurgeon's church will be given by the Rev. Stewart Williamson, on the subject of "Church and State," Mr. Spurgeon being president of the meeting; and that next Monday's lecture at the Surrey Tabernacle will be given by Mr. Mason Jones, on the subject of "America."

The other topics of the week are tempting, but the space at our disposal is not so. There is, for instance, the curious correspondence between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Rev. Charles Voyley, in which the Archbishop is impaled on the horns, and does not even attempt to retreat. There is the meeting of the Church Institute at Halifax, where the Bishop of Ripon—a Bickersteth—asked whether, in the face of the existence of the Liberation Society, Churchmen were to stand by and do nothing to defend the Church's endowment, stability, ancient privileges, and permanent welfare? And there is the discovery that has been made concerning the Bishop of Oxford's comparison of Dissent with beershops and bad cottages. It now appears that in the Charge as originally delivered, there was this comparison. It excited, as will be remembered, no small remark, but when it was printed it was found that the Bishop, in referring to the Dissenters, had spoken of their hindrance to the Church as "of a wholly different nature" to beershops, &c. These words do appear in the published Charge, *but* they do not seem to have appeared in the Charge as originally delivered. We are afraid this is only a fresh illustration of the ways of "Slippery Sam."

## THE PRESS ON MR. DISRAELI'S CHURCH POLICY.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Mr. Disraeli has no deep sympathy with English justice at all, and no horror of priestly injustice. But for the twentieth time he has bitterly mistaken his party through the great disadvantage of not belonging to it. He knows it is a Church party, a party whose zeal for the Church as a great national institution has much rallied of late years,—and when he hears some of its leaders cry out for a Court of spiritual appeal in matters of faith he supposes that appeal will be as popular with the Conservatives as was the resistance to bury Dissenters in a churchyard with a Dissenting service, or the resistance to repealing the Act of Uniformity, or to any other innovation. This is a great mistake. Conservatives are as little likely to countenance an ecclesiastical modification of the supreme Court of Appeal in Church matters as once more to place a bishop on the woolsack. No doubt they are a dull party, and have no sympathy with criticism, or with fastidious scruples about sub-

scription, or any wish for enlarged liberty. But then they have also no notion of interpreting dogmas too strictly and in a refined way. They would fire up directly at a proposal to let priests put their own meaning on the legal definitions of the Church. They are probably usually in favour of moderate relaxation and "no fuss." Mr. Disraeli cannot see this because he cannot appreciate the mental condition of those who feel thus. He knows the Bishop of Oxford and Dr. Pusey will support his party warmly at the next election, if he promises them an effort to get a spiritual tribunal. And he never counts the number of Conservatives who would silently desert him at once if he proposed to interfere with the right of statesmen and lawyers "to keep the parsons in order." Mr. Disraeli's Church speeches, like his speeches in general, are too ingenious, too smart, too showy, for his party. They may admire his wonderful diorama of the peaks of Sinai and Calvary reappearing from the floods of French revolutionary infidelity, but they will never receive back Mr. Disraeli into the Conservative Ark with a spiritual Court of Appeal in place of the olive-branch in his mouth. That will be no symbol to them that the waters of doubt are subsiding, but rather an omen of new floods and bitterer storms.

(The *Press.*)

The speech of Mr. Disraeli is fraught with practical results and with future moral consequences. He did not speak unadvisedly with his lips when, avowing himself the firm friend of civil and religious liberty, and determined to uphold every existing political right or spiritual concession, he asserted it to be possible "to reconcile the requirements of the State with the conscience of the Church." He showed, in this assertion, the depth of his discernment and his true appreciation of the exigencies of the times. The relations of the Church with the State, which were abruply rent asunder by the changes in 1828 and 1829, demand an equitable reorganisation and a well-considered readjustment. Great would be the honour accruing to the Minister who should inaugurate a scheme by which the Church and the Legislature might once more be brought within the limits of a well-understood harmonious co-operation. There is no hope of such a result under the direction of the present Cabinet. Lord Palmerston refuses, in the face of a resolution of a Whig commission recommending an increase in the episcopate, the addition of a single bishop. The population, augmented an hundred-fold since the æra of the Reformation, is superintended by the same number of prelates as at that time directed the affairs of the National Church. Lord Westbury is too autocratic and self-satisfied to permit any alteration which shall remove the Court of Appeal from its present position as the registry of the Lord Chancellor's opinion upon what are, or on what ought to be, the teachings of the Church of England. The Privy Council of Education is yet too much indoctrinated with the sentiments of Mr. Lowe to deal fairly with the Incorporated National Society, or to allot grants to Church schools in proportion to the extent of its numbers or to the amount of its benefactions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, although a member for the University of Oxford and a professed Churchman, is obliged to postpone his religious sentiments to his personal ambition. The traditions of a Whig Ministry imply a perpetual antagonism to, and constant dread of, the claims of the Church. They will never attempt the adjustment of its equitable reunion with the State.

(The *Saturday Review.*)

In a word, what we mean is that Mr. Disraeli is not exactly the man we should suppose would naturally be selected as the guide and oracle of a great Church party. His convictions on religion, as far as we can judge of them by what he has printed, are at least peculiar. We are not aware that they precisely fit in with the traditional or accredited doctrine of the Church—Eastern, Western, or even Genevese. Mr. Disraeli thinks that there was no crime, as far as the Jewish nation and the peculiar people were concerned, in putting the Saviour to death; or, if there was a wrong, the guilt rested only with the few hundred persons who influenced Pontius Pilate; or—for he is not quite consistent—if the expiation on Calvary was foreseen and foreordained thousands of years before it took place, nobody did wrong in helping an event which nobody could have prevented. Whether this view is right or wrong, it is not for us to say; but it is open to us to point out that it is Mr. Disraeli's view, and that it is not the doctrine of any Christian body which exists, or ever did exist. First, it is sheer fatalism; it gets rid of the action of free will, and cuts off responsibility at the roots. Next, it denies the received teaching that the rejection of the Saviour at the hands of the Jewish priesthood was that final act of national and ecclesiastical apostasy which had been foreseen by prophecy, and was all but instantly visited by the Divine judgment in the dispersion of the Jews, the annihilation of the theocratic system, and the reversal of the Divine adoption. And, lastly, Mr. Disraeli holds that the old Jewish privileges still remain, and that in some sense the Jew, even though he reviles the Saviour, still occupies the same relation towards God that Abraham and David did. As we have said, Mr. Disraeli does not stand alone in holding these views. They are identical with, and most likely borrowed from, a continental and critical school, in which certain Jews—Spinosa, Salvador, and Nicolas—are the great lights. It is not for us to say whether they are right or wrong. But we do commend the simple fact to the earnest notice of the bishops and clergy who are disposed to make the ingenious author of "Coningsby" their guide. The Church has fallen into this sort of error before. Lord Bolingbroke was a very good Tory and a great leader of the Church party. Whether the Church really gained by such a party is written in the annals of the Church of England. The Church of England gave itself over hand and foot to the friendship and patronage of the Tories for nearly half a century, and then came the storm of 1831. As long as the English Church was a political tool in the hands of a party, it lost its influence over the country—as soon as it found out that its truest policy was to stand apart from political factions, it began to regain its real power. The Oxford orator asks the Church to go back to Egypt. The French Church, too, identified itself with the Court and the *noblesse*—with what result many a bloody page of the reign of terror records. It may be a great misfortune to the English Church, as we believe that it is, that its social status is falling. But there is a moral decadence which has at least equal dangers. Poor livings in the diocese of Oxford are a great scandal; but Mr. Disraeli prescribing the polity and dictating the doctrines of the Church of England is a greater.

(The *Patriot.*)

The Church, according to Mr. Disraeli's idea, is a sort of tank in which a beneficent Government collects the religious principle in any quantity, and, having pumped it up as high even as an Archbishop, lets it fall through the Episcopal mains, and provides clerical conduits through which it is turned on in every parish in the kingdom. Any householder that wishes it, and can afford to pay for it, may have a special service-pipe of his own, a chaplain for his family and servants alone—so abundant is the supply and so well-regulated the company. Is not this a fine idea—the sum of statesmanship and the sublimation of religion? And these admirable Government piety works are now quite safe, and the dividend upon them is absolutely secure. Is not that a comfort? The nation has discovered, says this eminent authority, that "the union between Church and State is perfectly consistent with the existence and complete development of the religious principle." Statistics have proved that Dissent is dying out—that is to say, religious Dissent, for which he has the greatest respect—there is no further need for anybody to trouble their heads about that part of the difficulty. Even the fact that a very large part of the population do not get supplied with religious principles by the "machinery" now in use is accepted as a proof that the "machinery" ought to be kept up, and kept well oiled, and so the country—"in a manner which may not be logical, but which is essentially practical"—had solved the whole question. And thus it came to pass that the majorities against Church-rates in the House of Commons had been turned into majorities in their favour! How the respectable rectors, full of port and zeal, cheered this little sketch of ecclesiastical history during the last forty years? If Mr. Disraeli had there and then relieved his speech, as he might have been expected to do, by a diverting ballad, they would have cheered that too. He had been rehearsing to them a chapter out of the comic history of England, and positively they did not know it! It was inimitably droll, certainly, and we can do nothing but laugh. It would be preposterous to ask Mr. Disraeli why, if the union of Church and State is perfectly consistent with the complete development of religious liberty, he does not facilitate that complete development by abolishing Church-rates, opening the churchyards, and letting Dissenters into the public schools; to ask him for the statistics by which he distinguishes religious Dissenters, or for the essay on Church and State which he furnished to his whippers-in, and which proved so efficacious in bringing up the stragglers to vote against the abolition of Church-rates.

(The *Freeman.*)

Who'll win? Palmerston with Gladstone and the Budget, or Derby with Disraeli and the Church? This was the question suggested to everyone by the grand speech of the Conservative leader in the Oxford Theatre last Friday. The nation, as he well knew, is little likely to trust him with its money if it can help it, so he would have it trust him with what he labours to show is the nation's Church. And the nation's Church it is, if we mean by that expression, that it is the only Church in England whose religious constitution, creeds, forms, and formularies are fixed and endowed by the national Legislature. This, too, is what Mr. Disraeli understands by a national Church; for, somewhat surely to the consternation of the Bishop of Oxford, having asserted the improbability, if the alliance of State and Church were dissolved, that the latter would be allowed to retain "possession of her considerable property and great privileges," he added that statesmen "knew well that the Government of this country, knowing the importance of the religious principle as one of the elements of governing mankind, would never allow it to run waste and wild in society." We thank Mr. Disraeli for his frankness in avowing his agreement on this point with the great Tory sceptic, Hume; nor have we the smallest doubt that, with him, national Church and Government Church are things identical. But neither could any hearer have the smallest doubt that the whole object of his speech was to persuade the Government Church that it ought to be, for its own interests, a party Church, and that the Tories were the party whom it should use all its widely disseminated influence to instal as its governors.

(The *Inquirer.*)

There was once a mechanical genius who, not being a Stephenson or a Watt, made a model locomotive-engine which was perfect in every essential save one—it would not go! Mr. Disraeli, who resembles that other mechanical genius, immortalised by Sir Walter Scott, having rare capacity for taking to pieces his neighbours' clocks, but utterly devoid of the faculty for putting them together again,—Mr. Disraeli, who takes to pieces the Church, and throws the fragments together in new forms and new relations, has contrived an engine that will not work; not even if he should grasp the lever of the safety-valve, like that desperate mechanic renowned in Smiles, who declared his determination that "either *she* should go or *he*." We should like to see this unstatesmanlike statesman busy with his task of covering all England with an ecclesiastical Parliament, and superseding a tribunal of appeal whose offence consists in the shelter which it secures to one section of the Church against another. He would invoke a storm that would settle larger questions than that of Church-rates, and Oxford would rue that ever it had taken up with so perilous a protector. One service he may have rendered, by starting his octoped, to the Liberal cause. He may have bettered "a good cry" for the next general election. The large inferences which he has drawn from the Parliamentary slumber of the Church-rate question cannot be altogether thrown away. Candidates must be thoroughly tried and tested on the subject of the compulsory rate; and he who hesitates to have it totally abolished by law, as it is already totally abolished in our large towns in practice, can have no claim to the support of those Englishmen who, not members of the Establishment, maintain their own forms of worship, and should not be compellable to maintain any other.

(The *Norfolk News.*)

Mr. Disraeli is essentially a party man, aiming at the recovery of power by party stratagems. It is for the friends of the Church to consider whether by such advocacy and support they can promote its external power or its internal purity. The Church of England, if it is to remain erect as a spiritual institution, must rest upon a spiritual foundation and repudiate all carnal weapons. It may stand as an ecclesiastical structure for many years after its spiritual life is gone, as did the Jewish Temple and priesthood; but this mere external show and pretence, whilst the inner life is desolate, would not satisfy the earnest and true-hearted men who now in greater numbers than ever are to be found in the Church's communion. To seek help from Mr. Disraeli would be a lamentable confession of weakness, and to accept his proffered services would indicate the approach of a disastrous extremity.

(The *Sheffield Independent.*)

The assiduous whipping-up of the Tory party on the Wednesday afternoon questions, has yielded several successes. The majority against Church-rates has been turned in their favour. Mr. Hadfield's Qualification for Offices Bill has been rejected; every concession to the principle of religious liberty, whether proposed by a Nonconformist or a Liberal Churchman, has been scouted. These are the trophies that have been won under Mr. Disraeli's leadership, and he flatters himself that he is now about to assume a new style of warfare. Having made safe all that the Church has got, and given his assurance that it is "consistent with the existence and complete development of religious liberty," he now proposes to lead his followers to make conquests. It will be soon enough to discuss these subjects when they assume a definite form. At present they are but misty words. They may mean much or little; and may have no more reference to the thing they seem to signify than a horse-chesnut has to a chesnut horse. If we wished the Church to get into trouble we should advise it to accept Mr. Disraeli's advice and guardianship. But as we desire for it an increase of usefulness, of spirituality, and of scriptural liberty, we would urge both clergy and laity to beware how they allow a reckless, intriguing, and ambitious politician to prostitute the Church to his unworthy ends.

(The *Leicester Mercury.*)

Here is Mr. Disraeli's ostensible motive for all this zeal:—"The Government of this country, knowing the importance of the religious principle as one of the elements of governing mankind, would never allow it to run waste and wild in society." It would use it for its own purpose, and make that faculty which the Almighty has implanted in us to hold communion with Him, the mere instrument of statecraft. That is sufficiently revolting and degrading. But there is worse behind. All this fire and fury of the scheming politician is not so much to help the Government as to benefit a faction. Mr. Disraeli would fain carry the ark of God in the Conservative camp. He would "compass sea and land" not "to make one proselyte," but to gain a dozen votes. Mr. Disraeli says in effect to the Church,—"You shall be restored to your pristine supremacy; you shall be called on to surrender nothing; you shall ride roughshod over schismatics and free inquirers; and your obsolete creeds and despised formularies shall be bound tightly around the neck of the nation, if you will only let me vault into power over your shoulders." This is not the crooked, tortuous Machiavelian policy acceptable to straightforward Englishmen, and Mr. Disraeli's complete programme, so far from being likely to be beneficial to the Church, is admirably adapted to promote the objects of the Liberation Society.

(The *Manchester Examiner.*)

A simple man, reading his New Testament, would be at a loss to discover where the Oxford audience would find authority to build up such a system as was propounded by Mr. Disraeli. Between the simple, unlearned fisherman of Galilee, and the distinguished Oxford audience there seems to be a wide gulf, not only in chronological order, but in principle. The Apostle Paul, we imagine, would have stared had a great orator of the Ephesians risen to propose such a plan, but, in our days, the specious word—development—overcomes all difficulties. It is remarkable in that speech of Mr. Disraeli's how much was made of the Church, and how little Christianity was mentioned. Was it because they were felt to be distinct, or was it that Christianity was made subservient to the purposes of the Church? That is a question which would require a little consideration. How, it may be asked, if the Church requires all this bolstering up, do our brethren who live on the voluntary system flourish and extend their means of usefulness? Mr. Disraeli should have thought of this. Moreover, if he had given more than a political bearing to his cogitations, he would have felt that Christianity would survive the rupture of Church and State, after it has lived through the attacks of the "free-thinkers of England and the philosophers of France." He can see the finger of God in the great work of Christianity, when it is directed to the revolutions of the Continent; can he not perceive its direction at home? Happily there are people who have a little more faith than this newly-fledged theologian, and they will no more accept his description of Christianity than they will agree with the methods by which he proposes to extend it.

(The *Suffolk Chronicle.*)

Mr. Disraeli's reforming suggestions culminate in a new tribunal of appeal in spiritual matters. How is this to be effected? It would seem that the right hon. gentleman would retain the emoluments derived from the State, but would sever the alliance where it could be done with advantage to High-Church Toryism. Who is to appoint the tribunal, and by what standard is it to act? Unity in sentiment would be the first requisite in its creation—where is that essential unity to be found? Should Mr. Disraeli, who thinks it decent to crack jokes over the most solemn and tremendous teachings of Christianity—be allowed to create it? Should the Bishop of Oxford and his Puseyite friends, or the Bishop of Norwich and Low-Church, or Mr. Maurice and Broad-Church? To command respect, such a tribunal must be possessed of powerful functions and act upon a well-defined principle. With the widening process going on in the Church, how is that principle to be arrived at? If the country is to be ruled by priestcraft, the people would prefer going back to the old Church of Rome, which has for ages maintained a semblance of unity, and where the power of damning heretics is no mere joke on their part. No; as a State Church, for which the nation is in some measure responsible, no playing at Popery will be permitted. If it takes the advantages of a State connection in one direction, it must take the disadvantages in another. There must be no picking and choosing. The Queen is the head of the Church, and the Tories must not expect her Majesty to abdicate her position merely at the

bidding of a rhetorical politician or in response to the pliant tones of a clever Bishop. The present state of the Establishment is perplexing and puzzling enough, but we would rather it should remain as it is than go further and fare worse.

(The *Bucks Advertiser.*)

Mr. Disraeli bases his argument on the union of the Church with the State. He admits that this union became an anomaly when the principle of religious liberty was adopted, and that it has never been logically possible to defend it since that time. It is true he declares that a solution "essentially practical" has been arrived at, and that "the people of this country"—we presume he means one half of the people—have determined that the existing union of Church and State *is* compatible with religious liberty. Now, it is a very common-place remark that the common sense of a community may have grasped the justice of a particular case before the orators have found time to expound it. But we cannot understand a "practical solution," for which, after forty years' consideration, even so astute an advocate as Mr. Disraeli has not ventured to set up a logical defence. The English of this farrago is, that the union of Church and State means simply the retention, by a certain body, of endowments to which they have no "logical" claim, and the only "practical conclusion" arrived at was, in fact, the adoption by these worthies of

> The good old rule, the simple plan,
> That those should get who have the power,
> And those should keep who can.

In unconscious illustration of the real drift of his remarks, Mr. Disraeli goes on to argue that the nationality of the Church was never fully recognised until he and his friends in Parliament succeeded in obtaining a majority of nine on the Church-rate question. We presume, therefore, that if Parliament should revert to the decision of three years back, and show a majority of sixty-nine against the impost, the Church would be denationalised again. It was hardly prudent to stake his political fortunes on a no-surrender policy in this matter, seeing that three-fourths of his followers have admitted the necessity for some adjustment, and seeing, moreover, that the most serious opposition to the impost, as such, comes from his especial friends, the farmers in the "rural parishes." Mr. Disraeli, doubtless, understands his own policy, and we hope, after this frank exposition of it, that Liberal politicians will be more disposed to accept this as the battle-ground on which the contest in the next Parliament is to be waged.

(The *Oxford Chronicle.*)

It may at first sight appear inexplicable that such an astute man of the world as the Opposition leader, who is anxious to unite all ranks of Churchmen in support of his policy, should exhaust the vocabulary of vituperation and abuse against the Broad-Church party—a party which though small in number is powerful by reason of the learning and high character that are ranged on its side. But Mr. Disraeli knows very well that he has nothing to expect from this section of the Church in his struggle for political power. If they are latitudinarians in religious belief their political sympathies are Liberal and not Conservative, and that is a sufficient reason for singling them out as shafts at which to point the language of invective and sarcasm. But Mr. Disraeli could hardly have been prepared for the dubious reception which his contemptuous language met with from a portion of the audience, and the reiterated expressions of disapprobation which that part of his speech elicited, was sufficient to show that Oxford is by no means unanimous in condemning the party to which he referred. Whether Churchmen will place any confidence in Mr. Disraeli's new-born zeal for the Establishment time only can show. It may, however, be doubted whether they will accept the leadership of a politician who has done little in the past to subserve the interest of the Church, and who is ready to climb into power by bidding alternately for the support of Irish Catholics and English Churchmen.

(The *Hants Independent.*)

What we wish to call particular attention to is the fact that our new defender of the faith is a most unsafe guide in either theology or politics. He has neither been consistent nor successful in his public life. Ever since he has let the farmers alone they have been tolerably successful, and we are confident it will be an evil day for the Church if it accepts his dangerous assistance. The Church has got on remarkably well without him during the last twenty years, and it will act wisely now by giving him a wide berth. In saying that Church-rates can be maintained, he is only deceiving those who still believe in their value, as he deceived the farmers a few years ago. Those imposts are doomed, and he knows it, so far at least as compulsory payment is concerned. He courts the Church as a political ally, but all impartial observers must see that progress in the path of freedom and knowledge, under the rule of a Liberal Government, has not been antagonistic to the well-being and prosperity of the Church. Let the clergy remember the fate of the poor man who had a favourite bear. One summer's afternoon, when enjoying a nap, a fly pounced upon his nose; which being observed by the bear, he made a dash with his paw at the aggressor and in his well-meaning attempt to protect his master, smashed his organ of smell all to atoms. This is the only protection that Mr. Disraeli can give to the Church in any political alliance that it may enter into with him. Like the partnership of the giant and the dwarf, an account of which is given in the "Vicar of Wakefield," *he* will get all the honour, and the Church will get all the blows!

(The *Newcastle Guardian.*)

"The last measure," Mr. Disraeli observes, —"in my mind a paramount one—is the formation of some tribunal of last appeal in spiritual matters." Why, this is neither more nor less than that panacea for all the ills of the National Church—an Ecclesiastical Court—for which Dr. Pusey and other obstructives have been agitating—a tribunal, as Mr. Maurice remarks, which shall do exactly the reverse of that which the mixed Court of Appeal already existing has done; which shall decree exactly where it has refused to decree, which shall condemn those whom it has refused to condemn. Were this preposterous tribunal to be allowed to supersede the present Court of Appeal, composed of the venerable judges of the land, with three prelates as assessors, the consequence would be that there would be perpetual changes in the doctrines of the Church, and perennial strife among its adherents. No one would be able to tell what the doctrines of the Establishment really were, since all controversies would be decided, not according to what is written in the Church's formal creeds, but according to the theological or party opinions of some majority of the Church, or of the members of the tribunal for the time being. The nostrum prescribed by Mr. Disraeli is a step backwards in the dark and thorny way of Popish infallibility. The creed of Protestantism, whatever the temper of individual Protestants may be, is free inquiry. It was this principle of free inquiry in matters of religion which converted the National Church of England from Romanism to the Protestant faith. If, through the agency of the same principle, the Church as by law established should give place to the predominance of Dissent, so be it. For, should popular belief set in this direction it would be a mistake to attempt to divert it by specifics so absurd as Mr. Disraeli's medicaments. If, as it has been said, the National Church is not to adapt herself more or less, sooner or later, to the wants and ideas of the nation, she must soon become national only in name, and will soon cease to possess even the name and its privileges.

## CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION AND THE PROPOSED NEW COURT OF APPEAL.

The commission on clerical subscription sat on Friday for many hours. Friday night's *Record* intimates that there had been some difference of opinion. We are enabled to state that upon the main conclusions of the commissioners there had been unanimity, the resolution having been moved by the Bishop of Oxford and seconded by the Earl of Harrowby, and adopted *nem. con.* It will be found, we believe, that while the declaration of "unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer" is proposed to be abolished, a uniform subscription, made up from an old form, is substituted. At the second monthly *soirée* for the season, given by the Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, on Thursday, nearly 100 gentlemen were present. The subject of discussion was "The court of appeal in matters ecclesiastical." Professor Plumptre, of King's College, in a very able speech, moved a resolution to the effect that the Professors of Divinity, Greek, and Hebrew at the two universities should be substituted for the Archbishops and the Bishop of London. Amendments were moved by the Dean of Westminster and Lord Lyttelton, the former of which, to the effect that no change is desirable, was ultimately carried by a large majority. Among those who took part in the discussion were the Revs. Dr. Irons, F. Garden, F. D. Maurice, and M. W. Mayow. —*John Bull.*

We (*Spectator*) regret to be compelled to believe that the project for transferring the jurisdiction of the Privy Council over the Church to a tribunal composed chiefly of bishops finds favour with some leading statesmen. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, and Sir Roundell Palmer, have both been betrayed into promises of support to a project which will, if persisted in, erase all party lines, and once more unite Whig and Tory in resistance to clerical usurpation. The project is distinctly intended to vest in the bishops the power of deciding on the law of the Church, that is, to give them the authority which the General Assembly exercises in Scotland, and so at once abolish the royal supremacy and evade the authority of Parliament. The clergy are to be laid, gagged and bound, at the feet of the bishops, the laity at those of the priests. Fortunately the temper in which Englishmen will receive such a proposal is not doubtful, but we warn freemen of both parties, Tories as well as Liberals, that if they do not want to be handed over helpless to the very men they now nominate to their livings they have one more question to ask at every electoral meeting.

## MISSIONARY CRISIS IN TURKEY.

The following interesting letter, written by an American missionary at Constantinople, has been received by the Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance:—

Constantinople, November 10, 1864.

My dear Brother,—We have all been deeply interested in the published accounts of the interview of your deputation with Earl Russell, and rejoice at the favourable tone of his lordship's reply. We do not put our trust in princes, and yet they are often the instruments by whom the Lord works deliverance for His oppressed people. His lordship says he has been informed that the imprisoned men have been set at liberty, and that he will inquire as to the truth of the statement that they have been sent into banishment. Ali Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs here, is said to have informed the Ambassadors of the different Powers interested in the question, that Ahmed, the last of the prisoners, had been "set at liberty, and had gone to Rodosto of his own choice." It is quite possible that the same statement may be made to Earl Russell in answer to his inquiries. The truth in the case is that when Ahmed was ordered into exile he was asked where he would prefer to go. A number of places were mentioned to him, and he was allowed his choice among them. He chose Rodosto, as the place nearest Constantinople. The question whether he would leave Constantinople or not was not left to his choice. His only choice was between Rodosto and other places. This is a pretty fair specimen of the "statecraft" of our far-famed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

For the first fortnight of Ahmed's residence at Rodosto he was allowed the liberty promised by the Government, and spent his time in visiting the Armenian Protestant brethren of the city, having also much and perfectly friendly intercourse with all classes, the Turks not excepted. At the end of this time, without any provocation on his part, and without any specification of any charge against him, except that he had changed his religion, he was suddenly seized by order of the Governor of the city, and thrown into prison, and when his Armenian friends, hearing of his imprisonment, asked permission to send him a few things necessary for his comfort, their request was most rudely and insultingly refused. This proceeding of the Governor of Rodosto is a natural and direct result of the new policy in respect to religious liberty inaugurated at Constantinople during the last few months. It shows too, what interpretation will be put upon the recent acts of the Government by the officials and by the populace in all parts of the empire. It will never occur to them that men may be imprisoned for three months, and then banished for an indefinite time, for their own personal safety. Their minds are too dull for such refinements of watchful care over its subjects on the part of the Government. Whatever interpretation the Government may try to put upon its own acts, and whatever special pleas its defenders here and elsewhere may make in its defence, the fact is just this and nothing else—viz., religious liberty has been virtually abrogated in the case of these imprisoned and banished Protestant Christian Turks. So the Governor of Rodosto understands the case, and so will all the subjects of the Porte understand it, as the knowledge of what has transpired circulates through the country. The breach of the charter of religious liberty granted by the late Sultan is a most palpable one. We could not have a clearer, stronger case. The Alliance could not have a better case on which to appeal to the people and Government of England, and see what can and what cannot be done by them in behalf of the imperilled cause of religious liberty in Turkey. We are glad that the Alliance has placed itself on the simple ground of asking that the influence of England in Turkey be used to secure the faithful execution of the provisions of the Hatti Humayoun. Nothing more need be asked, nothing less should be expected. A little firmness in the right direction on the part of her Majesty's Ambassador last summer would have been sufficient then. A great deal of firmness and long-continued exertions on the part of your Government and its representatives will now be required. And we are glad to hear that the Alliance are determined never to rest till the needed result is gained. May God guide and bless all your efforts!

I ought to add, in reference to the imprisonment of Ahmed at Rodosto, that when Fuad Pasha, the Grand Vizier, was informed of what the Governor of that city had done, he expressed great surprise, and promised that Ahmed should be immediately set at liberty, and the Governor called to account for his conduct. More than a week has now passed, but we have not as yet heard whether those promises have been fulfilled.

Please present my affectionate salutations to the members of your committee, and believe me, as ever, very truly yours. EDWIN E. BLISS.

P.S.—Since finishing my letter news has come that the prisoner at Rodosto has been set at liberty, in accordance with Fuad Pasha's promises. This is a hopeful sign, so far as it goes. But the sentence of banishment has not been cancelled.

---

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. ARCHER.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Thomas Archer, who has long been known as one of the most eloquent of London preachers. He belonged to the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which is a separate body from both the Established Church and the Free Church, but with scarcely appreciable differences in doctrine or discipline. Thirty-three years ago Dr. Archer was elected minister of Oxendon-street Chapel, near the Haymarket, and during the whole of that long period he has secured a congregation composed of some of the most opulent and the most intelligent of his fellow-countrymen residing in London and its neighbourhood. He was a man of large and liberal views, and his death will be deeply deplored.—*Globe.*

THE OXFORD GREEK PROFESSORSHIP.—Archdeacon Denison continues to attack Dr. Pusey for venturing to differ with him on the subject of the endowment of the Greek Professorship at Oxford. In the new number of the *Church and State Review*, with reference to the recent appointment of a committee by the Oxford Council to consider the question, the Archdeacon says—"We say, with deep regret and bitter pain—what it is our plain duty to say—that of all things which have occurred in our time to shake our faith and confidence in men, and to show how remarkably this time is a time of expedients rather than of principles, of contrivance and management rather than of faith and patience, nothing has occurred to compare with the act of Edward Bouverie Pusey."

CLERICAL DISABILITIES.—A correspondent of the *Times* complains of the disabilities which prevent clergymen who have left the Church from being eligible to the bar, like ministers of other denominations. He says, that, after taking deacon's orders, he was compelled to study theology more carefully, when he found many things with which he could not agree, and became so miserable that he determined on no account to take priest's orders. He resigned his curacy, but having no private means, was obliged to apply himself to tuition. He adds that he knows of several clergymen whose views have undergone a change, but who are obliged to remain in their present position, as they have no choice between hypocrisy and starvation.

SUNDAY AGITATION IN SCOTLAND.—On Tuesday a public meeting was held in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, for the purpose of adopting measures in opposition to recent encroachments by the running of railway-trains for ordinary traffic on the Sunday. Sir James Gardiner Baird occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by the chairman; the Rev, Sir Henry Moncrieff; Rev. Mr. Manson, of Perth; Rev. Mr. Graham, of Newhaven; Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, of Dalkeith, all of whom denounced the system of running both passenger and goods trains on the Sunday, which had been increased of late on the North British Railway. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting have learnt with regret and alarm that the North British Railway Company have begun to run trains for ordinary traffic, upon an extensive scale, on the Lord's-day. That this meeting, considering the Divine law of the Sabbath to be one of the essential supports to vital and practical Christianity, feel it incumbent on them to make every exertion for the

maintenance of that law as it has hitherto been understood by the Scottish people, and are persuaded that the running of the trains referred to is defended by reasons which, if allowed to prevail, would speedily lead to a most wide-spread and most dangerous interference with the rest and sanctity of the Christian Sabbath. That this meeting regard the measures of the North British Railway Company in this direction as tending especially to the injury of the working classes, and resolve to co-operate with those classes in seeking to have such measures arrested and reversed. That this meeting resolve to memorialise the directors of the North British Railway Company on this subject, and appoint a committee for the purpose of giving effect to these resolutions, by conferring with public bodies or otherwise, as they may find expedient."

THE REV. E. A. HILLYARD AND BROTHER IGNATIUS.—The Rev. E. A. Hillyard has received from the Poor-Law Board their decision as to the inquiry into his conduct recently held at Norwich by Sir J. Walsham, one of the inspectors of the board. It is to the effect that the board will not interfere as regards Mr. Hillyard's practices in the parish church of St. Lawrence, Norwich, as they consider his proceedings there not to come within their jurisdiction; but they consider the allegation as to neglect of duty to be proved, inasmuch as he neglected to catechise the children in the boys' and girls' "Homes" on the occasion of his visits to those establishments, as prescribed by the general orders of the board. The board, therefore, request Mr. Hillyard to resign his appointment as chaplain of the Norwich Workhouse. By the same post a copy of the letter was sent to the chairman of the Norwich Board of Guardians.

THE BURIAL-GROUND QUESTION AT MILTON, NEAR SITTINGBOURNE, KENT.—On Thursday morning a meeting of the ratepayers of Milton was convened in the vestry-room of the parish church, to take into consideration the best means of providing an additional burial-ground for the parish. There was a large attendance. The Rev. W. English, the vicar, who presided, said they had met to consider the best means of providing additional ground, or, in other words, to accept the offer of Lady Wenman of an acre of land. The offer was accepted. Mr. Wood then proposed, and Mr. Gibson seconded, "That the churchwardens be empowered to apply to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for power to convey the land." Mr. Bassett: Providing the rates be raised by voluntary subscriptions. The proposition was, after a short discussion, altered as follows: "That the churchwardens be empowered to have the land conveyed." Mr. Bassett moved an amendment that the words, "if the money should be raised by voluntary subscriptions," be added to the resolution. On a show of hands, there were 31 for the amendment, and 22 for the original motion. On a scrutiny of votes, there appeared 34 for the amendment, and 21 for the motion. The meeting was then dissolved.

TRACTARIANISM IN SOUTH AFRICA.—A letter from Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, dated Oct. 20th, contains the following:—"The Free State Mission promises to be a failure. I enclose authentic documents supporting this prediction. Owing to the Tractarian views and practices of Bishop Twells and certain of his clergy, the inhabitants of one of the three parishes have met together, and refused any grant for the support of any mission not 'evangelical' in its principles and practice. Thus one source—the most liberal of all—has been cut off. More than this, the inhabitants have memorialised the Volksraad to withdraw the Government grant—a request the Raad will only be too happy to accede to. So far, then, as the most important parish is concerned, the mission will be unaided. In a few words, the grievance may be thus expressed: the inhabitants, when soliciting the Bishop of Capetown to get up the mission, guaranteed their most liberal support solely on the condition that no High-Church practices or doctrines should be introduced. The Rev. E. Shapcote has introduced the obnoxious practices to the very height of absurdity. Bishop Twells has been appealed to, and sides with his priest: *ergo*, the conditions having been violated, the agreement to furnish stipendiary aid is *ipso facto* null. Great blame is attached to Bishop Twells by some of the most consistent Churchmen and impartial observers in the colony; for the mission will never recover the confidence it has lost."

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—The following paragraph has appeared in several of our contemporaries:—"It is currently reported in ecclesiastical circles that the Bishop of Exeter had intimated to her Majesty's Government his willingness to resign the see over which he has presided for so many years, on condition of the diocese being subdivided by the erection of a bishopric of Cornwall, or the appointment of a suffragan Bishop, *cum jure successionis*. His lordship, who is eighty-six years of age, is the sixty-first Bishop of Exeter, and has held the see since 1831. The Government, it is said, decline to accede to the erection of a bishopric of Cornwall, but are not averse to the appointment of a suffragan Bishop, provided no legal difficulties stand in the way. The subject has been referred to the law officers of the Crown. At present the Bishop of Jamaica (Dr. Spencer) is assisting the Bishop of Exeter in the administration of the diocese." [We have reason to believe that this paragraph proceeds from the party who desire to introduce suffragan bishops with a view of ultimately superseding the Royal supremacy. We have no doubt that Mr. Gladstone would gladly assent to the proposal, and probably some other High-Church Gallios. But we have reason to believe that strong objections are felt in the Cabinet to the appointment of suffragans, and the claim to have a suffragan appointed by a Bishop of Exeter *cum jure successionis* is a barefaced attempt to instal another Philpotts in that unfortunate diocese.—*Record.*] The *Times* is authorised to contradict the report of the Bishop's resignation, and adds "His lordship, who is in his eighty-seventh year, finds his bodily strength unequal to the task of visitation, but his mental powers are unimpaired, and he continues to devote himself to the superintendence of the spiritual interests of his extensive diocese with his old energy and with untiring zeal."

THE RIGHT MEN FOR THE COLONIES.—The Rev. J. C. Kisby, Congregational minister of Queensland, appealing, through the *Patriot*, for more ministerial help, writes: "The kind of men required is, those who are able to endure some hardship, who are ready of speech, have a good knowledge of their own tongue, some acquaintance with New Testament Greek, who are able to argue the religious questions which agitate the Christian world, such as inspiration of Scripture, the expiatory nature of our Lord's suffering and death, and eternal damnation. For, as I have found, these things are debated as keenly in the remote bush as in the centres of thought. Without a man can argue them in a manly way, without turning up his eyes in in pious horror, he is set down for a milksop, and had better stop in England to coddle by the fireside. Moreover, a minister in these backwoods must be able to hear a volley of oaths without winking, and then take a suitable time for reproving the swearer. It should be understood that this is missionary work; therefore sentimental gentlemen are at a discount. Be it observed that gentlemen with no theology in particular, who can charm the imagination, who cannot make Bible truths manifest to the conscience, are better in England, as there are more young ladies there than here. There is no power in mere poetic fancies to drive away such strong devils as take possession of men's souls in Queensland. Let no man expect to find in our country towns nice churches, well-built houses, and well-paved streets. I am at Dalby, which is called the capital of the Darling Downs. There are 700 inhabitants in this town, no made streets at all, no church of any kind in the place. I preach in the Union-hall, which noble building is covered with bark, and lets in the rain in about twenty places. It would not be thought a decent stable in England. On the week-day it is used for a school, a theatre, and a dancing-room. Now, brethren, if we go down the well, it is plainly your duty to hold on the rope."

THE BISHOP OF RIPON ON CHURCH INSTITUTES.—A *soirée* in conection with the Halifax Church Institute was held on Tuesday night; the Bishop of Ripon presiding. There was a large attendance. The topic upon which the Bishop had been requested to speak was as follows:—"That the Church Institute is a great means for bringing the collective influence of her members to act for the Church's defence and the Church's extension." He expressed his opinion that Church Institutes generally tended to break down the barrier which formerly separated the clergy and the laity: and he urged the importance of unity between those two classes in the Church. They had, he said, common interests, a common standing to maintain, and common duties to perform. The object of the Church Institute was not antagonism to Dissenters. Neither was it founded because the Church of England was in danger, but to advance her highest interests. It was absolutely necessary that the clergy and laity should speak out so long as such questions were raised as the Nonconformists' Burial Bill, the Taxation of Endowed Charities, and the Revision of the Books of Common Prayer. With regard to the last question, he saw by a circular just issued that it was again to be brought before Parliament, and that every possible effort was about to be made to obtain a revision. These and a variety of other questions were assuredly of such importance that the Church should exert a collective influence. He had not alluded to the avowed object of the Liberation Society, which they all knew was the destruction of all State endowment of religion. In the face of such a society, were Churchmen to tamely stand by and do nothing to defend the Church's endowment, stability, ancient privileges, and permanent welfare? His lordship then referred to the subject of Church extension and an increase of the episcopate. He was convinced that there ought to be an increase in the number of bishops. There was only one bishop now more than in the days of Henry VIII., when the population was only four millions. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Dean of York, Colonel Akroyd, and Archdeacon Musgrave.

THE ESTABLISHED CLERGY AND THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.—The materials for a new Nonconformists' Burial Bill—and a far better one than Sir Morton Peto's—are rapidly accumulating. Even Episcopalians are becoming ashamed of the occurrences which multiply under the present system, and presently they will, perhaps, yield to the claims of decency what they might not concede from a sense of justice. Is it possible to imagine anything more perverse than the working of the present clerical monopoly in our parochial churchyards? At Colyton, the friends of a deceased Unitarian wished for the funeral service of the Church of England; and, though the demand was a strictly legal one, it was refused. At Woodston, an Independent preferred a service, conducted by his own minister, outside the churchyard, to one to which he conscientiously objected. The incumbent could not, indeed, prohibit the Nonconformist service; but he could and did insist that the open grave should not be closed until the obnoxious service had been performed. Thus, when the law is on the side of the Dissenter, the clergyman boldly breaks it, but when it is—or is assumed to be—against him, it is rigorously enforced! And, as the wolf complained of the lamb for disturbing the water which his own feet had defiled, there are State-Churchmen who actually denounce Dissenters whose righteous anger is kindled by these outrages on Christian feeling. It is as a means of protecting Dissenters from the caprices and crotchets of individual clergymen, backed by coarse-minded arrogant clerical journalists, as well as because parishioners have a right to the services of their own ministers in the burial of the dead, that we hope that this question will soon be agitated with a degree of earnestness that will compel the Legislature to break up the monopoly which exists in England and in Wales alone. Every Christian Englishman ought to be shocked at the indignities to which religious communities are exposed in this part of the kingdom, in connection with the most solemn and sorrowful scenes of life. The scandal is a growing one, and can be checked only by a decisive remedy. Open the churchyards, which belong to the people, to all the ministers of the people, and the consciences of the Established clergy will no longer be violated, while the feelings of the Nonconformists will not be outraged. This is done in Ireland, in Scotland, and in the colonies; why not in England and in Wales also?—*Liberator.*

A CHURCHMAN'S VIEW OF THE WOODSTON SCANDAL.—We are informed by a local correspondent that the great majority of the Church party in Peterborough and its vicinity are, to their credit, ashamed of the recent proceedings of the Rev. Mr. Ellaby, the curate of Woodston. Their feelings on the subject are indicated by the subjoined letter addressed by "A Reforming Churchman" to the *Peterborough Advertiser*:—"If it were not beyond all doubt that this is really the year of our Lord 1864, one would have serious doubts whether it can be really the 19th century, for certainly the scene at Woodston, recorded in your last week's paper, does not say much for this enlightened age. It seems as if the clergy of the Church of England, though obliged to be more tolerant to Nonconformists while they are alive, are determined that they will not be when they are dead, and that whoever is buried in the only place appointed by law for their interment (in a village like Woodston), must submit to the ordinances of a Church to which they did not belong, and to which they held serious objections. Surely, sir, if this is the law of the land, it is high time it were altered, and I rejoice to know that if it still remains as a blot upon our statute-book, it is a law which the Christian liberality of many clergymen lead them to disregard; and certainly it is one of the few which are more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Is it possible that the Rev. Mr. Ellaby and his supporters cannot be aware that it was intolerance of this and similar nature which led so many worthy men to leave the Establishment in years gone by; and they may rest assured that if such outrages upon public decency are permitted under the sanction of the Church now, and that unless some of the gross inconsistencies in her formularies (which the best of her members admit) be speedily reformed, we shall see a larger secession in the present day from the Church than many imagine. In conclusion, I need scarcely point out how opposite is the conduct of the rev. gentleman at Woodston to the true spirit of Christianity, whose teaching is—'And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.'"

THE DAMAGE TO MISSION PREMISES BY THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE.—On Thursday a meeting of gentlemen, invited by circular, was held in the Music-hall-buildings, Aberdeen, to meet with the Rev. Dr. Duff, Convener of the Free Church Foreign Missions' Committee. Mr. Thomson, of Banchory, occupied the chair. Mr. Duff addressed the meeting, stating that the central institution, mission dwellings and chapels, at Calcutta, from being nearly surrounded by large brick houses, have escaped with less injury than most edifices in the city. Still there is but too much reason to believe that the repair required will be very considerable. The great destruction to mission property has occurred throughout the Mofussil or country stations. At Chinsurah, where the principal mission building is a very large brick house, originally built by a native zemindar, at a cost of nearly 20,000*l.*, and bought about ten years ago by the mission as part of a mortgaged estate, the buildings suffered tremendously. At Bansberia, the next principal station, about seven or eight miles to the north of Chinsurah, the institution house, with accommodation for 200 native pupils, and apartments for three or four native Christian teachers, was gutted and shattered very much like the institution-house at Chinsurah. The new and superior bungalow for a vernacular school, and other thatched bungalows, were entirely destroyed. The third principal station is at Culna, and is understood to have suffered similarly; and the same may be said of Mahanad, the fourth principal station. From letters of the 10th and 11th October, from our agents on the spot, authentic intelligence has reached us, that, throughout the whole of these districts, all our mission buildings, school-houses, and dwelling-houses have been utterly swept away, as with the besom of destruction. All our native agents were left houseless and shelterless, and as no houses were to be had for hire, all missionary operations were for the time of necessity wholly suspended. At the central station of Mahanad, where the largest number of native agents was congregated, it was by a miracle of mercy that they escaped with their lives. The cause is one which admits not of an hour's delay. The repairs everywhere needed, and the restoration of mission property wholly destroyed through the Mahan ad

district, if made at all, ought to be well advanced before the present cold season ends, and the intense heat of the Indian summer sets in, followed by the deluges of the Indian rainy season. It is a material point to bear in mind, that throughout the vast mission-field embraced within the stations and sub-stations of the Chinsurah, Bansberia, Culna, and Mahanad districts, and containing not much short of half a million of inhabitants, there is no mission agency whatsoever, except that of the Free Church. From the information already received, 5,000*l.*, at the lowest estimate, will be required to restore these buildings. At the close of Dr. Duff's address, Dr. R. J. Brown moved a resolution recognising the circumstances detailed as a call in Providence for help toward the expense of repairing the mission buildings; and that a subscription be opened in Aberdeen for that purpose, and a committee appointed to take charge thereof. Baillie Adamson seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried. The subscription was at once commenced, and the very handsome sum of 251*l.* 10s. put down by eleven gentlemen present.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

## Religious Intelligence.

LONDON — PARK CHAPEL, CAMDEN-TOWN.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 24, a congregation of about 1,000 assembled to welcome back their most highly-esteemed and beloved pastor, who, through illness, had been ten months absent from his church. A most cordial and affectionate welcome was given. At present Mr. Harrison will only be able to preach once on the Sabbath, and to take one (Thursday) of the week-evening services, and must avoid sick-rooms as much as possible. On Sunday last Park Chapel was crowded to excess to renew their welcome, and for the pleasure of hearing again their highly-esteemed pastor. Mr. Harrison took his text from Psalm xxx. 2—5, and in most appropriate and feeling terms alluded throughout to his long and painful absence from his congregation, and his great joy in, and thankfulness for, sufficient recovery to appear amongst them again for partial duty. During Mr. Harrison's illness the Sunday services have been well maintained, and the activity of the various societies has not slackened. Especially has it been so with reference to the building of the large school premises in Grove-street, at a cost, including land, of 5,000*l.* The carcase of the building is rapidly approaching completion under the direction of Mr. Barnett, the architect. The buildings are being erected by Mr. Higgs.

KENTISH-TOWN.—The friends connected with the Congregational church here held their annual social meeting on Wednesday evening week, in the handsome lecture-room which they have erected during the past summer at a cost of nearly 1,000*l.* As the meeting was held at the very beginning of the twelfth year of the pastor's settlement in Kentish-town, Mr. Fleming was naturally led in the address he delivered to take a review of the previous eleven years of his ministry, and in doing so mentioned, among others, the following gratifying facts: that during that time the debt of 2,000*l.* which he found resting on the church had been removed, side galleries erected, and various alterations made in the building, at an expense of 1,000*l.*; the room in which they then met had also been constructed, with the adjoining vestries, at the cost of 1,000*l.*; that upwards of nine hundred additions had been made to the membership of the church, the numbers of communicants increased from 100 to nearly 700, the regular attendants on his ministry trebled, the scholars in the Sunday-schools doubled, and the agencies of Christian usefulness in connection with the congregation augmented fourfold. Several congratulatory and warm-hearted speeches followed.

REOPENING OF GREVILLE-PLACE CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.—This place of worship of which the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, A.M., is minister, was opened in 1859, but left in a very unfinished state. Since then the boundary wall, schoolroom, vestry, class-rooms, various offices, and a new organ, have been gradually added. After being closed for completion, the church was reopened on the 13th and 16th inst., when sermons were preached by the Revs. Messrs. Viney, Stott, and George Smith, D.D. The walls and ceilings have been suitably coloured, all the woodwork revarnished, the columns supporting the clerestory bronzed, the pulpit raised and placed in an apse. The general result is very satisfactory, and helps strikingly to show that whatever the form of a building, much of the general effect depends upon the due arrangement of colour. The cost of these recent improvements is 150*l.*, and the contributions and collections amount to 136*l.*

READING—BROAD-STREET CHAPEL. — The Rev. D. Mossop, co-pastor with the Rev. W. Legg, B.A., has accepted an earnest invitation from the Colonial Missionary Society to proceed early in the new year to Ipswich, Queensland. Mr. Mossop has very successfully and harmoniously laboured in Reading nearly three years, and will leave behind him a most attached congregation, who will greatly regret his loss.

ST. LEONARD'S.—At the last meeting of the Congregational church here, the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., was unanimously and affectionately called to become the stated pastor of the church he had formed, and to which he has ministered for the last year. On his expressing his desire for a written requisition to this effect, signed both by the church and congregation, such a document was prepared, and signed by about 120 of the leading persons attached to the congregation, and was presented to Mr. Reed at a public meeting on Monday, November 22, when he signified his acceptance of the charge. The congregations since the opening of the new church have been excellent, and the progress made is very encouraging. Several donations to the building fund have been received.

RAMSEY, HUNTS.—On Tuesday week a new chapel was opened for public worship at Mereside, a hamlet in this parish, situated on the edge of what was until recently the largest inland lake in England —Whittlesey Mere. At three o'clock a discourse was delivered by the Rev. W. Robinson, of Cambridge, from Deut. xxxii. 48—52 This was followed by a public tea, of which nearly 200 persons partook, and which was gratuitously furnished by lady friends in the village, and others, members of the parent church at Ramsey. Afterwards a crowded meeting was held, under the presidency of the Rev. W. H. Wylie, the new chapel being one of two village stations connected with the church under his pastoral care. Excellent addresses were delivered by Charles P. Tebbutt, Esq., Bluntisham; and the Revs. A. Murray, Peterborough; James Lyon, Chatteris; George Fowler, Whittlesey; G. B. Thomas, St. Neots; and W. Robinson, Cambridge —the last-named gentleman speaking with much force on "The duty of asserting our principles as Nonconformists." The collections of the day amounted to 23*l.* The building, designed by Wm. Burnet, Esq., Parliament-street, London, is an exceedingly graceful structure of the Gothic order; it combines elegance with economy, seating 200 worshippers at a cost of less than 300*l.* Of this sum the greater part has been made up from the freewill offerings of the labouring poor of the hamlet, assisted by the wealthier members of the parent church and friends at a distance, including Messrs. Samuel Morley, of London; T. Coote, of Fenstanton; Henry Tucker, of London; Potto Brown, of Houghton; and others.

LIVERPOOL.—NORWOOD CHAPEL. — On Tuesday, Nov. 22, the recognition services in connection with the appointment of the new pastor, the Rev. Joseph Shillito, late of Dewsbury, took place in the chapel, West Derby-road. There was a numerous congregation, which included members of other churches belonging to the Congregationalists in this town. The proceedings were presided over by the Rev. John Kelly, of the Crescent Chapel; and associated with him were, amongst other ministers, the Rev. James Parsons, of York, Rev. Enoch Mellor, Rev. J. Mann, Rev. J. Shillito, the newly appointed pastor, Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. I. O. Jones, Mr. J. Baxter, &c. The services having been opened by the reading of appropriate portions of Scripture, the Rev. Mr. Mann, officiating, the Rev. John Kelly addressed the congregation. Having explained the constitution of a church, he referred to the selection of a minister as a matter at all times of deep interest. He expressed a hope that the church in which they were assembled would not be the only one in the locality, but that other erections, as he fully anticipated, would emanate from the one church, extending their benefits through the neighbourhood in the dissemination of the truths of the Gospel. Mr. I. O. Jones read a statement of the circumstances which had led to the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Shillito amongst them. Reference was also made to the laying of the foundation-stone and the opening of the new edifice, in connection with which services the late Dr. Raffles preached his last sermon. In conclusion Mr. Jones bade the Rev. Mr. Shillito a welcome to the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Shillito then addressed the assembly, stating the reasons which had induced him to accept the invitation to Norwood Chapel. A prayer having been offered up on behalf of the church and congregation, and a hymn sung, the Rev. E. Mellor offered some remarks in reference to the new pastor, with whom he was well acquainted, as he had been a co-worker with him in Yorkshire some time ago. He had not doubt they would find in him a faithful and zealous minister. He urged the necessity of sympathy on the part of the congregation towards their pastor, seeing that in the ministry there were many difficulties to encounter. The Rev. James Parsons delivered an address, in which he urged the cultivation of enlarged spiritual influence in order to secure permanent prosperity for the church, and afterwards added his fervent wishes that, under the blessing of God, the labours of the minister whom they had met to recognise, might be successful. A prayer having been offered up, the proceedings terminated. On the Wednesday evening a social meeting was held in the Crescent Chapel day-schools. The Rev. John Kelly presided, and the meeting was very numerously attended by members of the church and of the Crescent congregation, and Norwood congregation. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. Wm. Shillito, Hugh Stowell Brown, — Howat, J. Mann, and J. Manhood, and by Messrs. Wm. Crossfield, John J. Stitt, Robert Smith, and J. H. Simpson, who cordially welcomed the Rev. Joseph Shillito to his new sphere of labour; and Mr. Shillito responded to the welcome thus given.

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—The following are the numbers entered at the various centres for the ensuing examinations, under the auspices of the University of Cambridge:—"Barnstaple, 16 junior candidates, 1 senior candidate; Brighton, 34, 13; Bristol, 47, 9; Cambridge, 40, 8; Exeter, 60, 5; Hastings, 11, 3; Leeds, 26, 3; Liverpool, 65, 13; London, 77, 37; Lutterworth, 18, 7; Northampton, 39, 2; Norwich, 38, 6; Plymouth, 34, 18; Sheffield, 30, 9; Southampton, 11, 8; Torquay, 21, 10; Trinidad, 0, 6; West Buckland, 27, 4; Windsor, 21, 1; Wolverhampton, 50, 16. Total, junior candidates, 665; senior candidates, 179.

## Correspondence.

### TRUST-DEEDS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—I am a Congregational Dissenter in a difficulty, and although I have been a member of a Congregational church for more than twenty years, I begin to think I shall have to set out in search of a new creed, or, at any rate, be obliged to make a fresh endeavour to ascertain what my creed ought really to be.

Of course, whatever the Congregational Union says must be right; but if they say one thing at one time and another thing at another time, can both things be right? Or does theology, as well as other things, change—now dwindling into five or six propositions, and anon enlarging to twenty or thirty-nine?

I ask this question with the "Congregational Year Book" before me—as it has ever been. Here I find the principles of my religion stated for me with categorical correctness and in admirable order. If your readers have the "Year Book" of the present year in their possession, as no doubt they have, they will find on pages XIV. and XV. the propositions to which I wish to call their attention. They are twenty in number. They are not drawn up with remarkable literary skill, are not always very precise in their language, and some people might suppose, after reading them three or four times, that there is a slight contradiction between some of the propositions; but the two former characteristics are not usual qualifications in secretaries of religious societies, and the last is a weakness of most theological schemes.

Well, Sir, here is the main fact, that the "principles of religion," as settled by the Congregational Union, are exactly twenty in number. I should not wish to repeat them, and I have the less wish now to do so, inasmuch as I gather from the draft trust-deed which you noticed in your columns two or three weeks since, that thirteen of these propositions must be quite superfluous. The Trust Deed Committee has reduced the necessary creed of a Congregational minister to seven short statements. Now, here is my difficulty. Am I, as a member of the Congregational Union, to believe the twenty propositions, and, as a deacon, to believe only the seven? If so, does the Congregational Union intend to modify and reduce the number of the "principles of religion?" And where is this to stop? May we not get, by-and-bye, to six, or three, or one, or none? May we not get to the frightful condition of having good Christian working churches, filled by godly men and women, with no creed in their trust-deed at all? There is such a church at Ware, I believe, and I am told there are many such churches. How do they prosper?—how *can* they prosper, with a secretary shaking his head at them?

One other question. These deeds provide in the most satisfactory manner (on paper) for *the creed*, but somehow or other, they do not mention the Christian life. I know they provide for open immorality, but not more. Very few clergymen are openly immoral, but it would require a tremendous credulity to believe them even secretly Christian. Now, if churches can be trusted with the *godliness* of their minister, how is it they cannot be trusted with his orthodoxy? And how is it that orthodoxy is considered to be so essential as to be enrolled on parchment, and godliness considered to be a matter of such small account as to be mentioned nowhere? "E. B." who wrote in your last number, is, I take it, a lawyer. He believes in stating creeds in trust-deeds, and imagines, I dare say, that every minister who takes a pastorate believes in those creeds in exactly the same way: will he tell me how to secure godly life in a Christian minister as well as a mathematically accurate belief? But, this question does not seem to have occurred to the very Christian and orthodox committee who brought up the report on trust-deeds.

Let me add I believe all the seven propositions, and have not a word to say against them. I only think that those who try to fix belief by parchments and seals must be either very innocent or very vicious.

Yours respectfully,
A CONGREGATIONAL LAYMAN.

Dec. 6, 1864.

### THE *NONCONFORMIST* AND ITS VIEWS ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—During the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, I very well remember—and I have no doubt you do so too—a warm debate between yourself and a highly-esteemed Baptist divine relative to the right of the State to interfere in matters pertaining to religion. In one of your communications on the subject, you said with much force, "We hate logomachy, but, for the sake of others, we like to clear the ground as we go." Why this remark should forcibly present itself to me when closing the perusal of your utterance of Wednesday last, on Mr. Cobden at Rochdale, I know not unless it was that for some time past, I have yearned for more of the *Nonconformist's* early clearness and decision when speaking on American affairs.

I freely admit, Mr. Editor, that it may be only my want of clearness of perception, or a mistake on my part as to the real position and principles of the *Nonconformist* as a political organ. I know, however, that every may be is said to have its may *not* be, and that for the present I am quite unable fully to understand, or understanding, to reconcile the *Nonconformist's* recent utterances with its original principles and its past history. Why, for instance, are we not to have one word of joy or *gratitude* that such a spectacle as the re-election of Mr. Lincoln presents to the world is possible under the maligned institutions of the North? or how can it be maintained that "it is not free institutions, but a special form of Federalism, that is now upon its trial." Or, again, why should we who don't believe in the divine right of kings, or in the benefits derivable from an Upper Chamber of Legislature—why, I ask, are we to believe it really a sign of wisdom in the statesmen of Canada that they have sought to avoid imitating the United States in the election of their chief magistrate?

If I mistake not, it was just after the battle of Gettysburg that you wrote something of this sort—"It is high time a turn in favour of the North did come, for they are fighting not only for their own cause, but for the cause of liberty all over the world." And so I venture to believe even now they are, and although I

am compelled yet sorrowfully to admit that this view is not very popular amongst English Liberals of the higher order, I am nevertheless at a loss to understand, and shall be glad, even if it necessitates a little more logomachy, to have a few more clearly-expressed reasons for the position the *Nonconformist* has taken.

If you think I write warmly, I know, Sir, you will excuse me, when I say I have to feel strongly the blasting influence on all the better qualities of mankind of an hereditary aristocracy and an established form of religion, and that I have serious doubts whether we shall ever rid the country of the latter while the former retain their present position.

Desiring more light,

Believe me, sincerely yours,

G. D. C.

*** "G. D. C." is clearly a Republican in the European sense of the term—the *Nonconformist* not only never professed to hold Republican opinions, but always protested against being supposed to do so. If we did not express our admiration and gratitude for the peaceful manner in which Mr. Lincoln's re-election was conducted, it was certainly not because we did not feel them. We omit—because selection is necessary—a great many remarks on most topics which might be very suitably made. If "G. D. C." can discover no difference between the possible effect upon liberty between the rolling back at Gettysburg of the tide of invasion which once threatened to overwhelm the North, and the resubjugation of the entire South to the Union, we are afraid we cannot enlighten him. We have made no secret of our sympathies—they are Northern—we are not conscious of having undergone any change—but we claim the right to judge of events as they occur by the light of our reason, and not by the dictates of blind partisanship. We refuse to shut our eyes before any man's idol, even though it were our own, or to pronounce that good which we do not think to be good.—ED. *Noncon.*

## THE HUMAN CHIN.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—I want to say a word if you please about an important matter. I was lately at the meetings at Hull, and I fancied that some of the brethren had been expounding the text, "Tarry ye at Jericho till your beards be grown." At any rate some had obeyed the latter part of the verse, and others, I suppose, are at Jericho still.

I write for my brethren in the ministry, and I beg them to pause a little before they allow the chin to wear all its fertility. We sometimes hear the remark that ministers are not impressive in their delivery. Are the brethren determined to become less impressive? They need not be told that *im*pression is the child of *ex*pression; now the chin is an expressive feature, yea, it is capable of very great expression: is it worth while to dispense with this capability merely for the sake of being in the fashion, which, by-the-bye is more followed in the provinces than in the town. Let any one take a new penny, and cover the Queen's face up to the lower lip, and they will see how much of the face they hide. Many hearers see only the side face of their ministers, and if the lower part of the face is muffled in tufts of hair, is there not a loss without any compensation?

I therefore urge the plea for an unclothed chin, because greater power of expression is (or may be by cultivation) thereby secured. Is it not expressive when stretched out, in eager entreaty or earnest prayer, even though it be only in pantomime? Is it not expressive when drawn in, showing dignity, or contempt, as the purpose may be?

No doubt an argument against the use of the razor can be drawn from the intention of nature that all facial hair should be grown; but the same argument was used long ago by the Welshman against the comb. If nature had intended that the hair should be clear of the forehead it would have grown in that direction. I am not learned enough to say whether all the old orators used the razor, but my opinion is that Father Gavazzi would see his way very clear to another calling before he allowed his razor to become a thing of the past.

Our beards are our own and not nature's, and I for one shall be sorry if they deprive any of any power of expression which in the ministry of the Word is used for the highest purposes of life.

I am, yours, &c.,

FRANK WEATHEREYE.

Dec. 5, 1864.

*** The present fashion is at least an old one. Has our correspondent seen any traditional likeness of an Apostle, or any real portrait of a Protestant Reformer, without the hirsute appendage?—ED. *Noncon.*

## THE JOHN WILLIAMS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

DEAR SIR,—I have read the account of the loss of this good old ship, and as the young people are about collecting for a new one, I beg through your medium to suggest to the directors the propriety of fitting up the new ship with an auxiliary screw, to be used in calms and light winds whether fair or foul. While thankful for the long run this noble ship has had, it is rather distressing to find that at last she has been totally wrecked *in a calm*—the lifeboat ahead being quite unable to tow her out of danger. When we consider how serious are the interruptions caused by such a calamity, I think it will appear very desirable to insure more safety, speed, regularity, and comfort by following out my suggestion. The Australian liner the Great Britain generally makes her passage in sixty days, but she only uses her screw as an auxiliary power, when she can make seven knots an hour with her canvas, the screw is hoisted up; but in calms and light winds it is invaluable. The John Williams has been a child of Providence during her life, and we must be thankful to add that she has been equally so in her death; for when we remember how many of our noble ships are lost by causes over which men had control, it does seem providential that no room should be left for the suspicion that a bad lookout or bad reckoning contributed to her loss. It is often said that fog is the greatest natural enemy of the sailor, but an unlooked-for calm is often equally so, and the sailor can sing as well as the poet—

More the treacherous calm I dread
Than tempests bursting o'er my head.

Hoping that the new ship may be endowed with the marvellous power of steam (an endowment I fancy *you* will not object to), and wishing all success to the missionary cause,

I remain, yours, &c.,

H. T. MILLER.

Seamen's Friend Society, Liverpool,
Dec. 5, 1864.

## CHIEF CONSTABLES' ORDERS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

DEAR SIR,—When Parliament meets, it will be the duty of the friends of civil and religious liberty to get some member to move for a copy of the instructions (published in *Nonconformist*, Nov. 30, 1864) said to be issued by the chief constable of Hampshire. If chief constables are allowed to issue such orders without reproof, we may indeed look about us and inquire whether we live in a free country. The imperiousness of the man in ordering that every clergyman of the parish church "is to be saluted and treated with marked respect" by the inferior constables! This chief constable must be desperately ignorant of human nature in venturing to enforce the idea of treating a parish clergyman with marked respect. It is true we are "to honour all men," but to treat a man with marked respect, he must act so as to create the feeling of respect. We read of one monarch who complained to one of his subjects that he did not love him; the subject replied, "You, sire, must love before you can be loved."

This chief constable directs his constables to salute the clergymen. Soldiers salute officers of the army, and sailors saluto officers of the navy; but this order to salute a parson is wondrous, and only to be explained by that inscrutable character possessed by him in his his belonging to the Church *militant*.

But then how is the clergyman in this capacity to be saluted? Is the police-constable to present his staff, or the warrant for the last Church-rate seizure?

Superintendent Pearce, whose excellence as a police-officer is well-known (her Majesty presented him a silver teapot as a mark of her estimation), often expressed his regret at the attempts made to convert the police-force into a military rather than a civil institution. This chief constable in question is a military man, and there is a tendency to fill the offices of the police with military men,—men quite unsuited by their mental habits to have to do with *citizen* relationships.

Indeed, it is a question how much theft is favoured by the men being occupied, as they often are, in drill, whereby hundreds are taken away from the streets (where they ought to be) to be drilled in the parks. It is true that it may be well that, if men are to knock down men, they should know how to do it effectually; but I imagine that we have a standing army for the crushing of rioters.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN EPPS.

89, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

P.S.—The idea of chief constables issuing these orders is the more to be condemned, since even the orders of the most important executive bodies become only valid when laid by the Secretary of State on the table of the House of Commons.

## NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—May I beg your kind permission to request the attention of your readers to an advertisement this day in your paper by a society recently formed in Edinburgh for promoting the spiritual interests of Europeans in India, other than the servants of the Government.

The large and ever-increasing number of our countrymen, engaged in different occupations, are scattered abroad over the country like sheep without a shepherd. The deficiency of the means of grace and ordinances of worship among them is lamentable and notorious—of the general fact there is no doubt whatever, but statistics are wanting regarding its distribution, or the nature and extent of the destitution in each separate locality. Information on this head is solicited. The committee would also invite suggestions from Christian friends as to the best plan for supplying this deficiency, and for carrying out the object of the association; so that, when armed with reliable facts and statistics, and with well-considered and well-devised plans of operations, an irresistible appeal to mitigate this great evil may be made to the public, and to those parties who have a special interest in the welfare of those whom it is the object of the society to benefit. The society does not propose to remedy the evil by raising funds for the maintenance of agents of its own. It deprecates the idea, as alike tending to detract from the funds required for other operations in which the Churches at home are engaged on the field of foreign missions, and to prove hurtful to the spiritual health of our expatriated countrymen themselves, by relieving them of the duty and responsibility of providing for their own wants, so far as they can, without being burdensome to any one.

It is not, then, the present purpose of the society to open a general subscription or to come into competition with churches or associations in the collection of their funds, but it would, notwithstanding, deem it of the very highest importance, and a great boon to the cause, were a few friends, able and willing, to place at its disposal the means of sending out a single agent or commissioner of its own,—a man well acquainted with India, to investigate and report,—a man who would go about among the resident Europeans of any given locality to awaken them to a sense of their duty and to the urgency of the necessity of doing something for themselves; to assist in organising them with the view of doing the work of helping themselves systematically, and to assure them of all the aid which this society can give, and of all the influence and arguments which it can bring to bear upon the public, and upon companies and committees, to supplement their own efforts for the attainment of the common end we have in view.

Were but one locality organised and set to work, it would be an example to others, and a great encouragement to all at home and abroad who desire to prevent our countrymen from lapsing into a practical heathenism—a condition not only ruinous to themselves, but one which also places the greatest of all stumbling-blocks in the way of the acceptance of the Gospel by the people of India.

The work which the commissioner would have to do is one which no private individual having business of his own to attend to could possibly undertake. It must be his sole business, for the doing of which he must feel himself responsible. On this ground it is that we invite friends of the cause to aid us, and trust that, without any public appeal, means will be put at our disposal to carry out an object so desirable and so important. Our single labourer in the field, our own commissioner, while employed in carrying out this single experiment in one district, may also assist by correspondence with other parts of the country in obtaining information, and then, in the light of all the experience and information we have acquired, will be the time to consider what had best be done with the other districts of India where European residents are located. The land is all before us where to choose, and the necessity for doing something is urgent, and the time is short. I will only add that the society is catholic in its constitution and in its object. There is no sectarianism or denominationalism about it. To preserve in the hearts of our countrymen in India their love and veneration of the religion of the Bible, in any of its evangelical forms, and to prevent their falling into a state of indifference or unbelief, is the great and sole object the society has in view.

I am, &c.,

KENNETH MACQUEEN,
Honorary Secretary of the Society.

## THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE DECALOGUE.

The following correspondence has been published:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND MOST REVEREND LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Healaugh Parsonage, Tadcaster, Nov. 15, 1864.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,—On the forty-second page of your Grace's Primary Charge, there is one short passage upon which I beg very respectfully to ask one question. The passage referred to I now quote, taking the liberty of emphasising those words to which I would draw especial attention:—

All we would maintain under the title of plenary inspiration is the universal authority of every portion of it, as written under the Divine supervision, securing the writers from error and falsehood: *the exact words being in some cases dictated, as was the case with the delivery of the Decalogue.*

I most respectfully ask your Grace, which of the two versions of the Decalogue is here referred to as having been written in the "exact words" "dictated" by God? Nearly every one is aware that the version given in Deut. v. differs materially from the version given in Exodus xx., viz.—in the wording of the Fourth Commandment. And what renders the discrepancy the more remarkable and irreconcileable is, that the words, "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed it," given in Exodus xx. 11, are altogether omitted from the version given in Deut. v., where we find not only an entirely different reason assigned for God's command, but also a very solemn note at the end of the Decalogue, which virtually impugns the authority of the version given in Exodus; "These words the Lord spake in all your assembly . . . with a great voice; *and he added no more.* And he wrote them in two tables of stone, and delivered them unto me."

If the Lord "added no more" than what is given as the Decalogue in Deut. v., and spoken of as "these words," then we may presume that he did *not* add the words given in Exodus, "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth," &c.

I am not pretending to call your Grace's attention to these discrepancies for the first time, knowing how many profound scholars have studied and tried to reconcile them. I quote the Bible words simply to justify my sincere anxiety to be informed, on so grave a subject, by one whose exalted position in the Church of itself guarantees to a respectful and honest inquirer the best answer that can be given.

I may have misunderstood your Grace's meaning, in thinking that the passage I have quoted from the Charge implies that there is a Decalogue extant of which the "exact words" were "dictated" by God Himself. If I am *not* mistaken, allow me once more to ask which of the two versions of the Decalogue does your Grace refer to.

My Lord Archbishop,

I have the honour to be
Your Grace's most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) CHARLES VOYSEY,
Incumbent of Healaugh.

COPY OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY.

Sandon, Nov. 21, 1864.

REVEREND SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th November.

I am, Rev. Sir,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
(Signed) C. T. CANTUAR.

**The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 133 during the week.**

BALLOON ASCENT.—NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Coxwell, accompanied by Mr. Glaisher, on Thursday ascended, under the sanction of the War Department, from Woolwich Arsenal, in the military balloon "Mars," for the purpose of commencing a series of winter observations. The ascent was necessarily confined to a moderate elevation. Shortly before the preparations were commenced, Mr. Glaisher narrowly escaped an accident. On leaving the office of Mr. Wallace, the gas director, which is under repair, a cauldron of molten metal used for guttering fell from the housetop over the doorway through which Mr. Glaisher was in the act of passing. The crash caused him to start suddenly back in alarm, notwithstanding which he was partially sprinkled with the boiling fluid, which rebounded as high as the roof. His only injury was a bruise on the right cheek. His clothes, however, bore traces of the accident, large quantities of the metal adhering to his coat, trousers, and hat.

## THE FRENCH IN POLYNESIA.

The following account of this disgraceful transaction, already reported in our columns, is taken from a letter addressed to a contemporary by the Rev. S. Macfarlane, one of the missionaries at Lifu:—

The French flag was planted on the island on the 2nd May last. An officer and twenty-five soldiers were located here, who were soon to be followed by the Governor. The native seminary and all Protestant schools were closed, and the distribution of books prohibited. As might be expected, this course of procedure alarmed the natives, who are passionately fond of books, and devotedly attached to the existing forms of worship. The heathen chief and the priests assured the natives that the Governor was coming with three ships of war to abolish "the religion and customs of England" which were prevalent here; all who refused to become Roman Catholics were either to be shot, or taken prisoners to work upon the roads at New Caledonia. This, of course, was the native version, and was pretty generally received, as the people here had heard of the fate of those upon New Caledonia and the Isle of Pines who had not complied with the wishes of the French. On the 21st of last month the Governor arrived here with two steamers and about two hundred and fifty soldiers. Officers were sent to inspect the village, who inquired particularly about the roads, whether they were narrow, whether the natives had any muskets, and what kind of weapon they had been accustomed to use in their wars, &c. The soldiers were divided into two companies, one was landed at the opposite side of the island, the other at this village. Two large cannons were brought ashore, and the discipline of one of the most enlightened nations of the world arrayed against a few harmless and defenceless natives. Is it a matter of great surprise that the natives secreted themselves in the bush until the soldiers returned? Yet, for this offence they were attacked next morning whilst we were at worship; the chapel-doors were burst open, and all, except myself, made prisoners, and placed in irons on board the steamer; amongst these there were three Samoan and three Raratongan teachers; they were kept on board five days. Leaving the chapel in charge of a few, the soldiers rushed up the village, and fell upon the natives before they had time to secrete themselves; four were killed, and many wounded. The French had one killed, and one wounded. The natives ran inland, and met the other company of soldiers coming from the opposite side of the island; there they lost other four, and had many more wounded. The French had several wounded. The soldiers pursued the natives, but happily did not come in contact with any; they burnt down villages, destroyed plantations, entered the chapels, and demolished the pulpits. They were led about the island by the Roman Catholic party, who were as active as the French in the work of plunder. The chapel of this village has been turned into a barrack; the seats have been taken out and used as firewood; their firearms, baggage, &c., are placed at one end of the building, a large pew at the other is used as a kitchen; the pulpit is the commandant's bedroom, and a table is fixed in the centre of the chapel, around which the officers meet to eat, drink, and smoke. Thus the house of prayer is changed; its glory is departed, and it is shunned by those who so recently assembled there in love and peace to listen to the Word of God. All public worship is prohibited; the natives are even forbidden to assemble for prayer. The Samoan and Raratongan teachers are to leave the island by the first opportunity; and we English missionaries are told that our residence on the island is merely "tolerated" as Englishmen. The priests are not only allowed to continue their labours as usual, but every facility is granted to render their efforts to proselytise effective.

The Governor claims the Loyalty group as dependencies of New Caledonia, although these islands are physically, geographically, politically, and philologically distinct from that island. They are no more dependencies of New Caledonia than France is a dependency of England. But were they not as much the dependencies of New Caledonia in their heathen state as they are now? Strange that the French did not discover this until the islands were civilised by English liberality. When idolatry, cannibalism, and the more flagrant concomitants of heathenism had been abolished; when the island was studded with churches, and the schools in the most flourishing condition; when numerous acknowledged improvements had been made in native dwellings, public roads, &c.; when a native seminary had been established for training teachers and pastors; when, indeed, the whole machinery for carrying on the evangelisation and civilisation of this people was fairly at work, the French came, hoisted their flag, and declared this island to be a French colony. Seeing that the influence of the missionary was predominant, and that the natives manifested an unmistakable preference for the English, with whom they have long held intercourse (nearly all the young men here can speak broken English; they have sailed in English ships, and many of them have been to Sydney), they have closed the schools, prohibited the distribution of books, forbidden us to hold any services with the natives, and ordered the teachers to leave the island. If they suppose that they are going to steal our influence and ingratiate themselves with the natives by such a contemptible course of procedure, they are greatly mistaken; they will be obeyed because "feared," but never, like our beloved Queen, because "loved."

From my intercourse with French officers and several interviews with the Governor, I am fully persuaded that their great object is to destroy English influence among these islands. They would not, probably, object to any improvements in the temporal and spiritual condition of these natives, if they were made by Frenchmen; but it is exceedingly offensive to them to hear the English language spoken by natives so near to a French, and so far from an English colony; to see the chief here living in a house built and furnished in English style, and married to the daughter of an Englishman; to observe that, when an English vessel arrives, it is surrounded by canoes, and crowded with natives, and that, when a French vessel anchors here, not a single canoe goes off to it; to see not unfrequently, in their own colony, natives of different islands meeting together and conversing in English, being ignorant of each other's language; to hear natives who have been to New Caledonia and Sydney speaking contemptuously of the former, and in the highest terms of the latter; to hear that the natives make imitations of the English flag, and attach them to the masts of their canoes;—such things as these trouble the French, and they appear determined to establish a new order of things. They evidently have their suspicions about us; and although we have assured them that we are the agents of a voluntary and purely religious association, established for the purpose of diffusing the knowledge of the Christian religion, they are, nevertheless, inclined to regard us as virtually the agents of the British Government, who are endeavouring to extend the political and commercial influence of England.

You will probably wonder what has become of the natives, and whether they have remained steadfast in the day of trial. Happily, we had time to prepare for the storm. For the last two years we have heard the thunder rolling at a distance, and have seen the clouds lowering and blackening, so that we were awaiting the storm which burst upon us in all its strength and fury. Our little barque reeled under the first shock, and for a moment there was the greatest confusion; but she soon regained her equilibrium, and, although we have been forced to take in more sail than we anticipated we should, she is, nevertheless, still flying along in her usual course, having gained speed from what was intended as a calamity. The natives—men, women, and children—were four days and four nights in the bush, exposed to inclement weather, and then most of them returned to behold only the ruins of their houses. During that time we were forcibly reminded of the sad change which had taken place in this village; the long, shrill howl of dogs prowling about seeking their homes and masters, and the monotonous cry of the guards every half-hour, passed from one to another, echoing through the stillness of the night, gave us a horrible impression of the death and desolation which reigned. Although there are over six thousand Protestants upon the island, about fifteen hundred of whom are church-members, I have only heard of one man who has become a Roman Catholic, and he is not a church-member. A few others, I understand, are hesitating; but, as peace is proclaimed, their fears will doubtless be subsided.

Our new missson vessel, the *Dayspring*, called here on the 1st of July, with seven missionaries on board, one of whom was to be located on the neighbouring island of Uea; but the captain was immediately informed that he could not have communication with any person on shore, as the island was in a state of siege. He was requested to leave at once, and ordered not to call at Uea, being strictly forbidden to leave the new missionary at any island in this group. I asked permission to be allowed to visit the brethren on board, but was denied this anticipated pleasure. On the following day, however, the commandant relaxed his order a little, and permitted the captain to visit us, and my wife to go on board. We were all, as you may suppose, exceedingly disappointed and grieved at not being able to see each other, and the more so, that our brother was not allowed to go to Uea, where the natives are anxiously awaiting his arrival. The French are evidently determined to prevent English missionaries from landing on these islands, and to get rid of those already here as soon as possible. Perhaps they think they can drive us from the island by annoyances, in which they may possibly be mistaken. They have pitched their camp right opposite, and close to our garden gate; and, although the soldiers seldom come on our premises, yet it is very disagreeable to have them prowling about the fence, and staring into the house. But this is as mere dust in the balance; we are not easily driven from a part of "the vineyard" in which God has so greatly blessed us. Pray that we may soon be permitted to resume our labours!

July 28.—The steamer has returned from New Caledonia with orders from the Governor to allow the natives to assemble together for public worship, which must be conducted by one of themselves. We English missionaries are "permitted" to remain on the island because we "are the subjects of a friendly nation"; but we are not allowed to preach. We may obtain permission to teach in schools, if we confine ourselves to the French language. Perhaps they would allow us to preach to the natives in French or Latin, or any language they did not understand; but they strictly prohibit us from conveying any knowledge to the natives in their own language. How Popery delights to revel in darkness! Born and nurtured in ignorance, she must be protected and promulgated by the sword. Her power is external and earthly, which may for a time prevail, but which must ultimately give way to the force of truth and the power of the Gospel.

I have sought amongst the officers for the motive which could have induced the Governor to undertake the expedition to Lifu, and the unanimous cry is, "Glory! glory! What does a French officer seek but glory?" It appears that the Governor is anxious to become admiral, and the young officers are equally anxious to be promoted; but it is to be greatly regretted that they do not seek some more legitimate way of rising to distinction and honour than attacking a few harmless, defenceless natives whilst engaged in prayer, for no other reason than that they did not remain in their village on the previous day, when one hundred and twenty armed soldiers and two large cannons were landed. For the natives there is every excuse; their running away is just what you might have expected. Their chief had repeatedly told them that he had sent for the soldiers, who were coming to make them all embrace the Roman Catholic religion; if they refused, they were to be shot. If the Governor and a few men had come on shore, there would not have been any difficulty in obtaining an interview with the natives, and they might have accomplished their object without firing a single shot; but I suppose there would not have "glory" enough in that. I am sure no sensible Englishman will envy the "glory" they may acquire by this disgraceful expedition. Such acts as these will only render the name of France odious and contemptible, not only amongst the natives here, but also before the civilised world. All honour to those who climb the ladder of fame with clean hands and a clean heart; but eternal shame to the man who, thirsting after honour, wades through the blood of the innocent and helpless to obtain the bubble!

---

A firm in Newcastle have completed the manufacture of a monster hempen rope for a railway incline. It is two and a half miles in length, and weighs eighteen tons.

## THE MANIFESTO OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Foreign Secretary has made the following reply to the manifesto of the Confederate States which we noticed in our last number:—

Foreign Office, Nov. 25, 1864.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honour to receive the copy which you have sent me of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Her Majesty's Government deeply lament the protracted nature of the struggle between the Northern and Southern States of the formerly United Republic of North America.

Great Britain has since 1783 remained, with the exception of a short period, connected by friendly relations with both the Northern and Southern States. Since the commencement of the civil war which broke out in 1861, her Majesty's Government have continued to entertain sentiments of friendship equally for the North and for the South. Of the causes of the rupture her Majesty's Government have never presumed to judge; they deplore the commencement of this sanguinary struggle, and anxiously look forward to the period of its termination. In the meantime they are convinced that they best consult the interests of peace and respect the rights of all parties by observing a strict and impartial neutrality. Such a neutrality her Majesty has faithfull maintained, and will continue to maintain.

I request you, Gentlemen, to accept. &c.,

RUSSELL.

J. Slidell, Esq., J. Mason, Esq., and A. Dudley Mann, Esq.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WARWICKSHIRE.—The Liberals have resolved not to contest the seat vacant by M Spooner's death, as the general election is near at hand. Mr. Bromley, the Conservative, will therefore be unopposed.

WEST SUFFOLK.—There is still no opposition to the return of Lord Augustus Hervey for West Suffolk, and the noble lord will, in all probability, be returned.

SOUTH DEVON.—Viscount Amberley, the eldest son of Earl Russell, will, it is said, seek a seat in the House of Commons at the next general election. The young viscount was born in 1842, and is consequently at present twenty-two years of age. It is stated to be probable that he will be a candidate for the representation of South Devon. He has hitherto taken no part in politics.

WHITBY.—Mr. George Hudson has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Whitby on Conservative principles.

SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Mr. Fitzroy, M.P. for Thetford, has announced his intention of contesting this seat in the Liberal interest at the next general election.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Lieutenant-Colonel Crossland and Mr. Akroyd are announced as candidates for this borough. Has Mr. Akroyd, then, given up Halifax?

LAMBETH.—It is said that in the event of Mr. Williams's retirement, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Q.C., is to be invited to become a candidate. His father-in-law, the late Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, represented that borough for many years, from the time of its first enfranchisement.

SHREWSBURY.—Mr. W. K. Slaney has been invited to become a candidate for this constituency.

CLITHEROE.—Mr. Richard Forbes, of Read Hall (Liberal), and Mr. J. C. P. Starkie, of Ashton Hall (Conservative), will be candidates for this borough. Mr. J. T. Hopwood, the sitting member, intends offering himself for re-election.

HELSTON.—Mr. Rogers has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of Helston after this Parliament, and Major Grills is in the field on Liberal-Conservative principles. He will probably be opposed by Mr. A. W. Goring, as Liberal, formerly M.P. for Yarmouth.

---

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND DISSENTERS.—In reference to the letter, recently published in our columns, from the Bishop of Oxford to a Suffolk clergyman, "A Reading Dissenter" writes to the *Star*:—

The Bishop, referring to his charge delivered in November of last year, repudiates as a complete misrepresentation the statement that he spoke disrespectfully of Dissenters by classing them in the same category with beershops and bad cottages. It must be gratifying to all Dissenters to learn from the Bishop's own lips that he rightly estimates the discourteous and unchristian language attributed to him as "an insult to conscientious men," and, though somewhat late in the day, at length disowns it. There is, however, one statemen in the Bishop's letter to which I must take exception. He asserts that the "'Reading Dissenters' allowed" that he had been completely misrepresented. It is scarcely fair on the part of the Bishop, without naming his source of information, to make this statement, for the "Reading Dissenters" themselves are not aware of having "allowed" any such thing. They admit, indeed, that in the version of the charge published by the Bishop some time after its delivery, and when it had already been the subject of severe criticism, there occurs a modifying clause, which states Dissent to be a hindrance "of a wholly different class" from the other hindrances to clerical success which are mentioned. This clause, however, is not to be found in any of the newspaper reports of the Charge (including that of the *Guardian*), and the "Reading Dissenters" have the best reason to believe that during the passing moment in which it was uttered by the Bishop the reporters for the press and many of the clergy present were afflicted either with a drowsiness unusual to his lordship's audiences, or with a sudden and unaccountable deafness.

# Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty held a council on Wednesday, which was attended by Earl Granville, Earl Russell, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Sir George Grey. Earl Russell had an audience of the Queen, and presented M. Barreda, Minister of Peru. Mr. Henry, chief magistrate of Bow-street, was presented to her Majesty by Sir George Grey, and received the honour of knighthood. Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan had the honour of reading a selection of English poetry before her Majesty and the Royal family at Windsor Castle on Wednesday night.

On Sunday morning the Queen, their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury officiated.

The Princess of Wales attained her twentieth birthday on Thursday, and the event was celebrated with much rejoicing at Sandringham and Windsor.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will leave town towards the close of the week for Broadlands.

The Earl of Clarendon has arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

The Earl of Derby is gradually regaining strength. His lordship is still confined to his bedroom.

The Lord Chancellor has issued his order for the closing of County Courts on the 26th December.

We regret to learn from a contemporary that Mr. Cobden's health is suffering from the effects of his exertions at the recent great meeting of his constituents at Rochdale.

It is officially announced that Mr. W. R. Greg, of the Board of Customs, has been appointed to the Controllership of the Stationery Office, vacant by the death of Mr. M'Culloch.

Captain Richard Burton, the well-known African explorer, has been appointed British Consul at Santos, Brazil. Mr. Charles Livingstone, brother of Dr. Livingstone, has been appointed Consul at Fernando Po, in the room of Captain Burton.

The *Morning Star* states that the testimonial fund for the family of the late Mr. Washington Wilks amounts to more than 700*l*.

Mr Justice Mellor opened the Assize Commission at Leicester on Saturday last. This being his first visit to his native town since his appointment to the judgeship, the mayor, the magistrates, the members of the corporation and bar practising in the borough, presented an address to his lordship, expressive of the high esteem in which he is held by all classes of his fellow-townsmen, and their gratification at his elevation to the bench.

The *Illustrated Times* has a report that Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, is ill, and "all hope of his perfect recovery is abandoned."

Lord Mahon and Captain Hayter, of the Grenadier Guards, arrived in England by the Persia, from a tour through North America, and a visit to the headquarters of the armies operating in front of Richmond.

Meetings of the Capital Punishment Commissioners was held on Wednesday and Thursday, at which the chairman, the Duke of Richmond, the Attorney-General for Ireland, H. Waddington, Esq., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., Gathorne Hardy, Esq., M.P., C. Neate, Esq., M.P., and G. W. Ward, Esq., M.P., attended. The secretary, J. H. Patteson, Esq., was also present.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Helena, came to London to visit the Horticultural-gardens, to see the progress making with the Prince Consort Memorial. She expressed herself pleased with their appearance and at the improvements which had been made since her last visit to the garden. Her Majesty was looking exceedingly well.

At a festive meeting last week in honour of Admiral Dacres, Mr. Woodward, the Royal librarian at Windsor Castle, said he had reason to hope and believe that the Queen would soon come again among her subjects.

LORD LYONS.—It is reported from Washington that Lord Lyons has almost recovered from his recent illness.

There is a rumour that France has again applied to her Majesty's Government to join in an appeal to the Washington Government to stop the effusion of blood. It is added that Russia will be invited to join in the proffered mediation.

Father Mooney, of Rostrevor, who performed the "Irish marriage" between Miss Longworth and Major Yelverton, died the other day. The deceased gentleman was subject to a very severe cross-examination at the trial of the Yelverton case in Dublin, and it is said "he was never himself since."

---

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—The Opera di Camera entertainment was brought to a close on Saturday, after a very successful season, necessarily shortened in order to enable Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry (who have been too long away from the public) to reappear in a series of their most popular "Illustrations." Their entertainment, which commenced on Monday evening, consisted of "The Rival Composers"; "The Bard and his Birthday"; and Mr. Parry's descriptive song, "The Seaside, or Mrs. Roseleaf out of Town." The selection is eminently adapted to display their talents to the best advantage, and will no doubt ensure them a favourable reception till Christmas, when another novelty is to be produced.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1864.

SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MEDICINE.—First Class.—Palemon Best, scholarship and gold medal, University College; Thomas Fairbank, gold medal, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Edward Lloyd Harries Fox, University College. Charles Albert Hingston, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Henry Law Kempthorne, King's College, equal.—Second Class.—William Carter, Charing Cross and St. Thomas's; Edward Casey, King's College; John Harward Hooper; St. Thomas's Hospital; Frederick Simms, King's College, equal.—Third Class.—John Albert Nunneley, Leeds and Guy's Hospital; Ebenezer Ludlow, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

MIDWIFERY.—First Class.—Edward Ll. Harries Fox, scholarship and gold medal, University College; John Jones Phillips (gold medal), Guy's Hospital; Thomas Fairbank, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Second Class.—Henry Law Kempthorne, King's College; Charles Albert Hingston, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Edward Casey, King's College; William Carter, Charing Cross and St. Thomas's; John Harward Hooper, St. Thomas's Hospital. — Third Class. — Ebenezer Ludlow, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John Albert Nunneley, Leeds and Guy's Hospital.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—First Class.—Edward Ll. H. Fox, scholarship and gold medal, University College; Thomas Fairbank (gold medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William Carter, Charing Cross and St. Thomas's.—Second Class.—Edward Casey, King's College; Henry Law Kempthorne, King's College.—Third Class.—Frederick Simms, King's College; Charles Albert Hingston, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Ebenezer Ludlow, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

M D. EXAMINATION.

PASS LIST.—John Wale Hicks, B.A., B.Sc., St. Thomas's Hospital; James Usher Huxley, King's College; Henry Thomas Lanchester, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John Nicholas Miller, University College; Walter Moxon, Guy's Hospital; Philip Henry Pye-Smith, B.A. (gold medal), Guy's Hospital; Thomas Stevenson, Guy's Hospital.

---

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—At the session of Council on Saturday last the Joseph Hume scholarship in jurisprudence, 20*l*. per annum for three years, was awarded to Mr. Theodore Waterhouse. Examiners, Dr. Abdy, Regius Professor of Civil Law, Cambridge, for the Council, and Professor Sharpe, LL.D. On the application of Dr. Risdon Bennett, free admission was granted for three or four students of the London Missionary Society to the medical and surgical practice of the hospital, with a view to their having the opportunity of gaining medical knowledge which may be of service to them in such emergencies as they may have to deal with in the course of missionary life.

## THE LATE FRANZ MULLER.

Muller's farewell to his parents has been published this week, and his father's reply. Muller's letter is highly sentimental, protests his innocence, expatiates on his sin in leaving Germany without parental consent, ascribes to that sin all his troubles, generalises on "hope,"—*apropos* of his hope that his parents would forgive him,—recounts the story of his accusation, not very truthfully, and strikes a savage blow at Matthews the cabman for having "sold him as a slave" for the 2,000 thalers offered as the reward for the discovery of the true murderer. Muller's father replies in a very different tone from that of the German press in general, from Langen, Dembach. The matter is with him so real and terrible, that he evidently does not believe that political motives could cause a false verdict and unjust sentence. "How are you fallen!" he says. "We forgive you, and if you are guilty, so shall God also forgive you; and if you are innocent, so shall God soothe your last hours. I will conclude; my thoughts are beyond my control—God be with you!"

Some of the more respectable German residents in this country are expressing pretty freely their disgust at the conduct of the "German Legal Protection Society."

The Home Secretary has decided that Matthews, the cabman, is entitled to the whole of the reward for the apprehension and conviction of Muller. The sum is 300*l*. Meanwhile Matthews has been arrested by one of his creditors, and it is expected that claims for at least 560*l*. will be lodged against him, so that the reward will speedily be swallowed up.

# Postscript.

*Wednesday, December* 7, 1864.

## AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (Evening).

The Richmond papers of the 21st inst. report that Sherman is marching in two columns, one upon Augusta, the other upon Macon, which it is supposed will form a junction at Milledgeville. The Confederates are stated to be endeavouring to concentrate the militia of the Gulf States in Sherman's front.

Hood is reported to be at Waynesboro', Tennessee, threatening Nashville and Paducah. The Federals opposing him are concentrated at Pulaski.

Breckenridge, after driving Gillem into Knoxville, turned northwards, and on the 21st was at Powell's-bridge, on Powell's river, within six miles of Cumberland Gap. Burbridge has moved from Lexington to defend the Kentucky border.

Sheridan's cavalry made a reconnaissance on Tuesday, and found Early in a strong position at Rood's Hill. After a slight encounter the cavalry withdrew. It is reported that Lee is receiving reinforcements from Early.

The Confederates are mining before Petersburg. A movement by Lee in the neighbourhood of Petersburg is expected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Morning).

Southern papers report that Sherman is laying waste the country on his march. Detachments of his forces have burned Jonesborough, Griffin, Stone-Mountain, Hillsborough, Monticello, Clinton, and other Georgian towns. The Governor's residence at Clinton was also burned down. The latest advices, to the 20th inst., report Sherman's advance to be at Gordon, on the Savannah railroad, sixty miles west of Macon.

Savannah despatches of the 20th state that Sherman has crossed the Ocmulgee river in force, and is supposed to be *en route* for Augusta. Telegraphic communication between Savannah and Macon has been destroyed. According to Georgia papers Sherman had not occupied Macon up to the 21st.

Beauregard issued a proclamation from Corinth on the 18th, informing the people of Georgia that he was hastening to their defence, and urging them to destroy everything in Sherman's path.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last night by incendiaries to burn the principal hotels and public places in this city, but the plan was frustrated by the activity of the police. Two persons have been arrested. It is supposed that Confederate emissaries are connected with this plot.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Afternoon).

The Federals have retreated from Pulaski, Tennessee, to Columbia. Hood is advancing on Pulaski. An engagement is expected at Columbia.

The Canadian authorities have forbidden the export of arms and ammunition in consequence of having received information that the Southerners were collecting shot, shell, and cannon at various points.

The Confederate Legislature, in view of the emergency, has passed a bill allowing the militia reserves to act beyond the limits of their respective States, and this will bring into the field the reserves of Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama to oppose Sherman.

NEW YORK, Saturday, 11 a.m.

The rumoured capture of Macon is not confirmed, and a serious battle is expected there. Wheeler engaged Sherman's column, which is advancing on Macon, but fell back upon Macon at dark. The Georgian members of the Confederate Congress have telegraphed that everything should be removed or destroyed on the invader's line of march.

The Georgian Legislature had passed a resolution calling to arms every able-bodied male between 15 and 55, for four hundred days, after which it adjourned.

## ITALY.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate the Minister of the Interior said, so long as the temporal power existed the danger of foreign intervention was not removed.

The temporal power, he continued, is not necessary to the splendour and independence of the spiritual power. But this is a moral question; we have declared that it was necessary to leave it to the progress of civilisation, and to leave the Pope alone with his subjects, by which means the cessation of foreign intervention would be obtained. This question can only be solved in accord with France, the first of the Catholic Powers. In the principle of a free Church in a free State the base of a solution exists. Under the Convention foreign intervention is about to cease. Italy has an interest in repelling all foreign aggression tending to support the temporal power. In the event of a movement breaking out in Pontifical territory, Italy does not engage herself to repress it. The only engagement undertaken by her is not to attack, nor allow the Pontifical territory to be attacked. The Convention is therefore favourable to Italian policy. The transfer of the capital is not unattended with inconvenience, but it will consolidate the dynasty and the unity of Italy.

The Minister's speech was received with great applause.

The Minister of Finance declared that the transfer of the capital to Florence would be carried out after the Parliament had passed the bills relating to organic laws.

---

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has concluded its debate on the address to the Throne. The draft of the address was adopted, and will be at once sent to the Emperor in writing.

---

THE COLENSO CASE.—It is stated that this case will not be taken by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council until Wednesday, the 14th inst. The Bishop of Capetown intends to appear "under protest."

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE-SHOW was opened for private view on Monday. It is stated that the quality of the stock is admirable, and the entries were more numerous than they were last year. The attendance after the doors were opened to the public was very large. The chief prizes for cattle went to shorthorns. Yesterday the Agricultural Hall was visited by many thousands of people. At the annual meeting of the club yesterday the Duke of Richmond was elected President for the ensuing year.

## MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat received fresh up to our market to-day, was very moderate. The trade, however, was by no means active, yet no change took place in prices, compared with Monday. With foreign wheat the market was well supplied. The principal business transacted was in American produce, which changed hands to a moderate extent, at late rates. Continental produce was unaltered in value from Monday.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Line . . . . | A Shilling. |
| Each additional Line . | Sixpence. |

here are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Quarter . . . . . | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| „ Half-year . . . . . | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| „ Year . . . . . | 1 | 6 | 0 |

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

*** Subscribers and Advertisers are respectfully informed that the payment of sums *exceeding five shillings* cannot be received in postage stamps.

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

## SUMMARY.

THE Smithfield Club Cattle Show heralds the approach of Christmas. It speaks well for the state of agricultural science that, in spite of the long and disastrous drought of the summer, the entries this year are more numerous, and the quality of the animals better, than at any former exhibition. But science can only mitigate the evils of scarcity, and the present high price of meat must tell severely upon that numerous class who will perforce regard the choice and abundant supplies gathered in the Agricultural Hall as a kind of Barmecide feast.

An unusual number of M.P.'s have been addressing their constituents during the past week, including several members of the Government. Mr. Layard, in addressing a Southwark audience, sketched the events of the past Session from the Foreign Office point of view, taking occasion to qualify the new views as to non-intervention, which were thought to have obtained acceptance in official quarters. Lord Clarence Paget and Mr. Childers have strenuously attempted to turn aside the shafts lately discharged by the press at our Admiralty administration. The noble Secretary dwells with enthusiasm upon the thirty armour-plated ships which the country possesses, but which are so uncomfortable as to be unpopular with our admirals and officers. It has, therefore, been found necessary to send out a wooden three-decker for the use of the Admiral on the Mediterranean station, and of his "clerks and supernumeraries," though there is a vessel of that kind already at Malta. It is admitted that the Victoria would be easily sunk in a sea-fight. But there is no prospect of war. Why, then, send her out with 100 guns and 1,000 fighting-men? This is but one of many illustrations of the prodigal waste of the public money by a virtually irresponsible department, the reorganition of which is strenuously resisted by the champions of the Services in the House of Commons. We are quite prepared, therefore, for Lord Paget's announcement that the navy estimates for next year will not show any great reduction.

The debates on the Franco-Italian Convention in the Senate at Turin have elicited remarkable speeches from the Marquis d'Azeglio and the Minister of the Interior. The former desires to obtain Rome, but not as a capital, and is anxious not to disturb, but rather to make terms with, the Papacy; the latter reasserted in more distinct terms the sentiments expressed by his colleague in the Chamber, condemned the temporal power of the Pope, and declared that his Holiness would be left alone with his subjects. The cardinals indeed are in great alarm, and were lately discussing a proposal to migrate to one of the Balearic Islands, which was rejected by a majority, though supported by nine members of the College. What alarms the Pope and his colleagues is the calm, self-sustained, and hopeful spirit of the Romans, who refuse to destroy their prospects by overt acts of insubordination.

Any hope that Austria would be willing to negotiate for a cession of Venetia is dissipated by official declarations and the speech of Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, who confessed to the Reichsrath that disarmament was at present out of the question—Austria being determined to resist her enemies, though anxious to avoid "a great and apparently inevitable war." This is very significant language, coming from the Foreign Minister of the Imperial Government.

Herr von Bismark has carried his point in the Frankfort Diet, which has decided by a majority of 9 to 6 for the withdrawal of Federal troops from Holstein and Lauenburg, the government of which will be administered by Prussian and Austrian Commissioners till the succession question has been decided.

The whispers of peace proposals in America have been drowned in the thunder of cannon. Sherman's great expedition across Georgia absorbs the attention of both North and South. According to the latest accounts he has taken neither Macon nor Milledgeville, but one portion of his army was advancing direct upon either Augusta or Savannah. General Grant declares that the Confederacy is "a hollow shell," and that "Sherman will prove it." Before many weeks have elapsed the truth of his assertion will have been fully tested. If the Georgians catch the spirit of their legislators at home and at Richmond, and of Beauregard's proclamation, dated some 300 miles from the scene of hostilities, the Federal General and his army will never again reach their Northern homes.

The Southern Confederation more than ever needs men, and in a debate in the Richmond Congress a Mr. Chambers told his fellow-members that it was disgraceful to call upon the African race to save them when 250,000 men subject to military duty were at home or skulking. "President Davis (he said) appealed to the sympathy of the negro. He held out to him the promise of a home. But the Yankee said he would give him a home and the right of property. The President could offer no motive which the enemy could not easily counteract by offering him a higher one. To our offer of freedom they would offer freedom and a home in the South after our subjugation, as well as exemption from military service meanwhile. All nature cried out against the scheme of arming the slaves. The negro race was ordained to slavery by the Almighty. Emancipation would be the destruction of our social and political system. The negroes would not fight"—though another member remarked that "the Yankees made them fight." There was more of this talk in the course of these debates, which shows how averse are the Southern slaveowners to arming their slaves.

The news of Sherman's devastations in Georgia has been followed by a determined attempt of Confederates at New York to burn down that city by firing it in nine different places. The incendiaries were, of course, frustrated. But this diabolical plot is a sign of the fearful state of exasperation which now prevails between the belligerents, and is tending towards a war of retaliation.

## BENEFICENT GOVERNMENT.

IT cannot be denied that, whether for good or for evil, public opinion respecting the objects of Government is much changed within the last generation. A great many things, unquestionably desirable, are being transferred from one principle of management to another. *We* have been accustomed to regard Government as the organised machinery by means of which the nation seeks to give effect to its will by means of law. The proper objects of Government have always appeared to us to be limited by the motive power it is commissioned to wield. Society, far less perfectly organised, and organised upon a totally different principle, has its own special responsibilities, and it cannot with permanent advantage transfer them to Government. The fundamental idea of Government is JUSTICE. To see right done as between man and man, and as between this nation and other nations, are ends with regard to which the *will* of the whole people ought to prevail, and for the enforcement of which they organise and apply their physical force. The voice of authority, the tone of command, the action of concentrated force, can never be wrong when resorted to with a simple view to assert the claims of justice. But society is charged with higher obligations than that of preventing and redressing wrong. It is bound to give effect to its sympathies. It should care for the best use by all its members of the rights and powers with which they are entrusted. It should use its general influence for the purpose of aiding what is weak, repressing what is mischievous, upholding and diffusing what is beneficial throughout that large sphere of human action not properly belonging to the domain of justice—and its appropriate motive power is *moral force*. In a word, its special obligation is *beneficence*. Justice, carried into effect by law, at the back of which is the combined physical force of the whole people, is our notion of Government; beneficence, achieved by willing effort and self-sacrifice, or, in other words, by moral force, is our notion of what should be undertaken by the community. The two spheres, it is true, shade off so imperceptibly into each other, that one can scarcely put his finger upon any line which clearly separates them. But they are nevertheless as different in kind as night and day; nor, in most cases, is there half the difficulty that some people pretend in assigning to each its appropriate work.

The tendency of opinion in the present day seems to us to be to merge the obligations of the community which should express themselves by means of moral agencies exclusively in the obligations of Government, which can only be expressed by means of law. This is an age of widely-diffused luxury—the double consequence of which is that we become more generally alive to what is required for well-being, and more indisposed to make the sacrifices necessary to the realisation of our ideal. Shutting our eyes to the discipline society gains, and was probably intended to gain, by the discharge of its own responsibilities in the face of difficulty, we grow impatient of the slower and more laborious methods of doing good, and turn longing eyes to the apparently shorter and more immediately successful methods of Government. We cannot stay to reason with men—we cannot afford it. It is easier to command them—to take the decision out of their hands—and so to cut short a troublesome and not very successful duty. And hence our political philosophers, animated, we do not doubt, by the best of motives, are becoming more and more anxious to turn over works of beneficence to the machinery fitted only to dispense works of justice; and "ought to do" is rapidly shifting its burden upon "shall do." We object to this on many grounds; we believe it to be a serious error, and especially for a people in our circumstances, but we have stated the case rather for the purpose of illustration than argument.

The closing portion of the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce's speech at Liverpool, on distributing to the pupils of the local Institute the prizes and certificates awarded them at the Oxford and Cambridge examinations, and at those of the Society of Arts and of the evening school, read in connexion with the controversy now rife on middle-class education, throws us back upon these first principles. The Vice-President of the Committee of Council, we are happy to observe, agrees substantially with Lord Granville, the chief of his department, in deprecating the schemes so zealously and powerfully urged upon the Government, to take middle-class schools under their supervision. Nobody doubts that these schools, taken altogether, are not what the best educated men could wish them to be made. Whilst there has been a great deal of nonsensical extravagance uttered in depreciation of them, a strenuous and combined effort to raise them cannot fail to elicit the good wishes of all who know the influence exerted upon pupils in after-life by the tone and character of the schools which they attend. Few will dispute the probable advantage which would result from a general system of inspection. But that such inspection should be made compulsory by law, and should be conducted by Government, appears to us to be utterly unnecessary, and the very proposal shows the somewhat unseemly haste with which men, otherwise excellent and able, are inclined to transfer from the community to the Government important obligations, and to supersede in its own province the force of moral agency by the force of law.

It is quite unnecessary, even with regard to the proposed object, to *compel* every school to submit to the proposed periodical inspection. That object is to place within reach of parents of the middle-class a trustworthy criterion of the instructional worth of the schools which compete for their patronage. Mr. George B. Franklin, of Leicester, a schoolmaster whose success in his profession has been attested by the position taken by his scholars, in a letter to the *Leicester Chronicle and Mercury*, very pertinently remarks, "If examinations or inspections be *offered* by the Universities or the Government there is as much done, not only as University or Government has a right to do, but as it is necessary should be done. For the very offer to examine, of itself, creates a species of compulsion. If a master will neither send up boys for examination nor admit an inspector, men will not be slow to draw from it inferences unfavourable to him. . . . . Schools which receive Government aid are, of course, open to Government inspection; it is nothing more than what the justice of the case demands. Those which do not ought to be free from it *if they choose*. Let this notion of forced Government inspection be carried out fairly and logically and

we shall be brought into a strange position—embarrassing alike to governors and governed."

Nor is it necessary that the inspection of schools should be undertaken by the Government. Mr. Bruce suggests that it may be conducted far better by the two great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the University of London. A moderate fee from the masters who invite such inspection, and who expect to derive benefit from it, would meet the expense of the case, and could provoke no complaint of unfairness. The examining bodies should be free from the slightest suspicion of being open to political bias, as well as of local jealousies. But we thoroughly agree with the sensible observations of "S. G. O." in his recent letter to the *Times*. "The masters of these schools are not, as the rule, open to the severe strictures which have been made upon them. I believe in this case," he says, and with this sentence we shall conclude, "as in the case of masters of schools of the highest position, if they criticised the treatment of pupils at home, the habits allowed there, the example there set; if they divulged all their difficulties with parents, it would be seen that if they are no better than men of other occupations, they have been made what they are, and kept as they are by a force of circumstances against which they were well nigh powerless."

## EARLY CLOSING.

WE have often had occasion to commend the objects and the proceedings of the Early Closing Association. We cannot make up our minds to pass by in silence its annual celebration at the Queen's Rooms, Hanover-square, on Friday evening last. It reminds us of what is due to, perhaps, the most successful organisation of social reformers which the present age has produced. We are far from underrating the results of labour and enterprise skilfully applied to other modes of remedying the evils with which society abounds—but few, if any of them, we think, will bear off the palm from the now well-known Association which has devoted its energies so efficiently to the shortening the hours of daily toil.

The Association in its first efforts had to encounter formidable difficulties. It is always an uphill task to change the habits of a community; and when those habits are thought to be inseparably associated with pecuniary gain, the enterprise would seem, at first sight, to be hopeless. To the fact that it has not proved so we shall presently advert. Here we wish to express not only our satisfaction and delight that such *is* the fact, but especially that whatever change has been effected has been brought about exclusively by moral agency. We can conceive of few social reforms which could plead more plausible and decent pretexts for having recourse to law. It seems so easy to shut up factories, warehouses, and shops at a prescribed hour by the force of legal enactment and the intervention of the police; and, on the other hand, it must have appeared, even to the sanguine minds of the projectors and supporters of this Association, so close upon an impracticability to win over the adhesion of the countless hosts of competing employers to abridge the time allotted to business, that we heartily congratulate them upon the faith and patience which kept them from falling into so common an error. We are not sure that had the subject attracted more notice from our most prominent social philosophers, they would not have discouraged voluntary effort as incompetent for the work, and perhaps have diverted much of the practical energy which has been put forth into an attempt to secure the interference of the Legislature. Social science may learn a wholesome lesson from the career of the Association.

A vast amount of practical wisdom, tact, self-organisation, and hard, not to say unpleasant work, must have characterised the Society's movements. It is not yet old by any means, but it has already achieved a most important revolution. It has not yet completed its work; but it has liberated moral forces which cannot fail of completing it. Its splendid success is everywhere visible in the metropolis. One cannot pass along the great thoroughfares at night without being compelled to notice the marked contrast between what we now see and what most of us can remember. On a Saturday afternoon and evening especially the vast change is observable. In London, at least, we have pulled up a little in the unnecessary speed with which we were wearing out body and mind in the bread-winning pursuits. And all parties who have adopted it are satisfied with the substantial propriety of the reform. It is spreading by virtue of its own reasonableness. It has, so to speak, established beyond dispute its claim to be regarded. The ground is already firm beneath its feet. The remainder of its course will resemble traversing a table-land in comparison with the mountain-climbing it had to do at the beginning. As the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown remarked on Friday evening, "There was something very significant in the festive form which the proceedings had taken. It was called a celebration, which implied that, to a great extent, the battle had been won."

We have heard doubts cast upon the moral benefit of this social revolution. The earlier release of such vast numbers of persons of both sexes, most of them young, from the drudgery of the desk, the counter, the workshop, and the warehouse, has proved, it is alleged, by no means an unmixed blessing. The time thus gained is wasted by many in frivolous, sometimes in immoral pursuits. No doubt this is so—must, in the nature of things, be so. But we question much whether the visible evils are to be put in the balance for one moment against the unobserved, because more latent, good. Frivolous natures will, of course, follow frivolous objects in accordance with the extent of facilities allowed them; but does this really prove more than that we have not done all that needs to be done when we have given those whom we employ time and opportunity for self-culture? The Early Closing Association is but pioneering the way for others of a kindred spirit—evening schools, penny readings, clubs, institutes, and the like. Most of us are too prone to underrate, occasionally to waste and misuse our chances of improvement. But because some fritter away their evenings in amusements that injure rather than amend them, is that a sufficient reason for depriving others of the opportunity of self-culture—an opportunity which they thankfully turn to account? Perhaps, too, it was to have been expected that the mischief would show itself earlier than the good. It would take considerable time, in many instances, for persons to adapt themselves to the change, or to admit of their being surrounded with the means and appliances needed to make the best of it.

At any rate, the evil assailed so gallantly and perseveringly by the Early Closing Association had become appalling, and was increasing. It was rapidly telling on the vital energies of the population. It was sensibly wearing away the vigour of the race. That it has been checked just where it was most abnormally developed, and that it is now in the course of being permanently diminished, is matter for unfeigned gratitude. What we have now to do is to see that the social gain be not converted into a moral loss. And that end many of our social and religious agencies are nobly striving to secure.

Once more, then, we tender our warmest thanks and congratulations to the promoters and conductors of this movement. We thank them for the zeal, wisdom, and perseverance they have uniformly displayed. We thank them for their self-reliance amid many temptations to desert it. We thank them that they are not disposed to put up with a half success, however splendid it may be. We hope that their example will prove as profitable as their exertions, and that the change they have wrought in the metropolis will not only be completed therein, but extend itself in due time over the whole country. "Hard work, properly restricted," as the Rev. J. B. Brown observed, "in point of time, is beneficial to human nature, educates men and women, and strengthens their energies; but one hard, unvarying, dull round of toil tends to enervate and ultimately to emasculate them." We believe this most thoroughly, and because we do so it is with us a labour of love to welcome and commend to notice the annual celebrations of the Early Closing Association.

## THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

ONE of "Nature's noblemen" has passed away from a world which he has done much to improve and bless. To no peer of the present generation has that complimentary phrase been more often applied than to the late Earl of Carlisle, and by none was it more richly earned by a pure and blameless life spent in noble and unselfish objects. Without having achieved special distinction as a statesman, he has died more universally regretted than almost any of the more capable and richly-endowed men who have of late years been taken from our midst. Even in political life his position and influence were unique as well as widely-felt. "His function in the world of statesmanship," remarks the *Daily News*, in a very able obituary notice of the deceased nobleman, "seemed to be to represent and sustain the highest magnanimity, devotedness, and benevolence which should distinguish that which is called the governing class in this country. He could not overawe by commanding ability, or by power of will, but nothing ungenerous or flippant could be said in his presence; and he saw men and things in a brighter light than others do—less through any optimism of his own than because his own presence raised and refined everybody about him."

To a man of Lord Carlisle's patrician connexions, ample means, fine sensibilities, and high culture, a life of lettered ease would have been peculiarly grateful. His native goodness and amiability made him naturally shrink from conflict. But the strength of his principles, and his religious convictions, gave him moral courage beyond most of his order—his conscientiousness and generous nature ever took him into the advanced ranks of reformers. The name of Lord Morpeth is consequently associated with all the great struggles of the past generation. Though frequently holding office, he was never content to be a mere Whig official. He was amongst the first of our nobility to subscribe to the Anti-Corn-law League; he warmly and eloquently battled for the rights of the Nonconformists on the floor of the House of Commons when they had few friends there; he never turned his back on Liberal principles; and when he visited the United States twenty years ago, he astonished the *élite* of Northern society amongst which he moved by the open avowal of his "vulgar" anti-slavery views.

No public man of our time has had a more thorough belief in human nature, or evinced greater skill in touching its secret springs, than the Earl of Carlisle. He worked instinctively, unselfishly, and hopefully, for all good objects, and among all classes. He was one of the best friends of the working-classes when they were more neglected than now. Hence his early interest in mechanics' institutes, his cordial co-operation in every movement for improving their education, his readiness to lecture or speak on their behalf. His kindly sympathy and graceful courtesy broke down their prejudices, and made Lord Morpeth the most popular nobleman among the masses of the people. Perhaps none of his order did more to bridge over the gulf which separated in feeling at that time the operatives of the north from their hereditary rulers. For the same reason he was popular among the middle-classes. Though too catholic in his views to become sectarian, he never neglected an opportunity of helping the cause of true religion, and was ever ready to preside at a religious anniversary or philanthropic meeting at Exeter Hall.

The high moral and social qualities which were combined in his person peculiarly fitted the Earl of Carlisle for the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which position he occupied, with an interval of about a year, from 1855 to within the last few months. To assuage political rancour, knit together the discordant materials of which Irish society is composed, encourage self-reliance, dispense with grace the Viceregal hospitalities, and promote the material interests of the country, was a task to which he assiduously and successfully devoted himself. These are, at least, the secondary qualifications of a ruler. His political power was small, but the social influence he wielded helped somewhat to mitigate the effect of the calamities which visited Ireland while he was at Dublin Castle, and to infuse into the Irish people his own spirit of hopefulness and equanimity. He was one of the most popular Viceroys that has held court in the Irish capital.

The last public act of Lord Carlisle's life was to preside, though in shattered health, at the Shakspearian Festival at Stratford. "Literature," it has been well said, "was indeed a solace and delight to him from the opening of his reason, through all the labours and trials of life, and at last in his decline, when all but mental pleasures had become extinct for him." He has left behind him no enduring work, but more than one hymn in our popular collections will perpetuate his memory as a devout man, and perhaps cheer many a Christian in his progress towards that better life whither the good Earl has preceded him.

## GENERAL SHERMAN'S ENTERPRISE.

WHEN invading Mexico with a handful of followers, Cortez burned his ships. On plunging into the vast plains of Georgia, Sherman has, by destroying the railway in his rear, cut off his retreat northward, and is obliged to seek a new base on the Atlantic coast or towards the Gulf of Mexico. No event of the American war has excited intenser interest or wider conjecture. Nor is this surprising considering the greatness of the stake for which the Federal General is playing, and his subversion of all the ordinary rules of warfare. If he succeed, the Confederation will be irretrievably damaged; should he fail, the conquest of the South will be well-nigh impossible.

A corner of the curtain which concealed the

movements of this daring expedition has been lifted; and if we cannot as yet perceive the whole of its objects, we know something of its earlier history. There is no reason to believe, as the *Times* argues, that Sherman was obliged to have recourse to this enterprise. With an army so vastly superior that he was able to overcome all difficulties in an advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and after having beaten off Hood from his railway communications, and obliged that Confederate General to retire into Alabama, it was quite competent for Sherman to return into Tennessee, and face the enemy there, or proceed by way of Knoxville to Lynchburg, the depôt of Richmond. But he allowed the Confederates quietly to advance to the north-east of Alabama; and when some 200 miles were interposed between himself and his antagonist, he developes a new plan of operations. Sending part of his forces to aid General Thomas in keeping the line of the Tennessee river, and guarding the railway from Chattanooga to Nashville, the conqueror of Atlanta destroys the line from that city northward to the junction at Dalton, dismantles Rome and Atlanta, and with the pick of his veteran troops, estimated at 50,000 men, supplied with some thirty days' rations and more than a hundred guns, marches South.

Our news of Sherman's movements must, for a long time to come, be drawn from Southern sources. He has entirely broken off communication with the Government at Washington. On the 15th of November he started from Atlanta, and on the 19th was, with the largest column of his army, only eighteen miles from Macon, an important railway junction about 100 miles due south of that city, and defended only by the Georgian militia and some fortifications of more or less strength. Simultaneously a large cavalry force started due east for Milledgeville, the capital of that State, and occupied it, so unexpectedly as to surprise several members of the Georgian Legislature. By this means Sherman has secured the further end of the railway between Macon and Milledgeville, so that if, as is probable, Macon come into his possession, it will be possible to use it to facilitate his progress. Apart from the militia, who have no doubt retired into Macon, if it be really capable of defence, Sherman has no enemy in front or rear, both Hood and Beauregard being at what may be termed an immeasurable distance from Macon.

Here definite information ends, and there is ample room for conjecture. It is quite possible, if Sherman desired to escape, that he might make his way to Pensacola, a port in Florida occupied by the Federals. But it is now apparent that his first object on leaving Macon was to march upon Augusta, a town about 171 miles east of Atlanta. Milledgeville, already occupied by his cavalry, is about equidistant from those two points. Augusta is a great arsenal and depôt for cotton, and the seat of the largest powder manufactories of the Confederate States. It is situated on the Savannah river, and that broad stream is navigable by gunboats the whole distance of 120 miles, from the port of Savannah at its mouth, to Augusta. In possession of Savannah and Augusta, the Federals would be able completely to cut the Confederation in two, and operate from the land side against Charleston. But before Sherman has reached Augusta, it is quite likely that a considerable body of Confederate militia, and perhaps troops, could be concentrated in that important town from Charleston and Savannah, if not from Virginia, and the Federals would have to enter upon a siege without having a base, and dependent for supplies only on the country around. If he moved on to Savannah, he would have a long and wearisome march through a marshy and thinly-peopled district. This is the grand difference between the present enterprise of Sherman and the operations which led to the fall of Chattanooga and Atlanta. In the latter case, the Federals had secured their communications; in the former, they are isolated in an enemy's country.

The adoption of so desperate a system of tactics is strong testimony to the gigantic nature of the task which the Federals have undertaken. Sherman has changed his base because he could not, without great risk, greatly extend his communications. Has the North reached the limits of its conquests? Northern Georgia, so long occupied, has been abandoned, and the Federal forces are passing through the centre of that State, not to occupy its towns, but rather as a ship ploughing the ocean, and cannot be regarded as secure till the eastern limits of the Confederacy is reached, and a communication opened by sea. Whatever the military results of this expedition, any advantage Sherman may gain will be at the expense of what had already been acquired.

From other important points of view this enterprise will be watched with keen interest. Sherman has some peculiar advantages in his favour. He is marching through a State, which, in common with South Carolina and Alabama, is crowded with slaves brought for safety from conquered Southern territory further north and west, as well as its resident negroes. They can scarcely fail to hear of his advance. Will they flock into his lines, and help his movements? Will he appear to them as a liberator, or a destroyer? It has been said that the Georgians are very cool in support of the Central Confederate Government. If so, Sherman's progress may be comparatively easy. But the fearful devastation which, according to the Richmond papers, is to be carried out by his orders—the burning of towns and destruction of crops—is rather adapted to turn the white population against him, and recruit the ranks of the State militia who alone seriously oppose his advance. It may be that the desolation which he is carrying through the country will enable the State authorities to carry out a levy *en masse* to arrest his progress.

If this expedition should prove a disastrous failure—if these Federal troops in the heart of the Southern Confederacy, cut off from all external help, should be so impeded by broken bridges, short supplies, and ubiquitous guerillas, that they can reach neither Pensacola nor Beaufort, the two most accessible ports in the occupation of the Federals, and become at length demoralised and decimated, the Confederates may concentrate a sufficient army to compel them to capitulate. Thus one of the two most efficient Federal forces in the field will have been disposed of. But if Sherman should surmount the enormous difficulties of his military adventure, it will be due, not less to the paralysis which has seized a white population surrounded by slaves, than to the skill, energy, and daring of the Federal General.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Africa brings advices from New York to Nov. 24th.

#### SHERMAN'S ENTERPRISE.

The Richmond papers of the 22nd of November report Sherman on the 19th to be within eighteen miles of Macon, marching on that city. Macon is stated to be garrisoned by militia, and not strongly fortified, but the journals published there say that the city will be defended to the last. The Richmond papers of the 19th ult. report that Sherman was far south of Atlanta, and still moving onward. They also state that a portion of his troops were attacked on the 16th ult. by Howell and Cobb, with 8,000 militia and three brigades of cavalry at, Jonesborough, twenty-two miles south of Atlanta, and were being steadily driven. The correspondent of the *New York Times* asserts that Sherman has 50,000 men, including 8,000 cavalry, and thirty days' rations. Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, together with a number of the State Legislature, had been captured by a detachment of Sherman's cavalry. Great excitement prevailed among the population along the route. The flanks of Sherman's army extended many miles over the country foraging. He had ordered his troops to raise their provisions from the country through which they pass, and to seize every negro who could be rendered serviceable. The *Daily News* has the following remarks on the above intelligence:—

From Richmond journals of November 22 we learn that by that time Sherman had advanced to within eighteen miles of Macon, to reach which point he must have marched seventy or eighty miles from Atlanta. The earlier statement of the same paper, that a portion of his force had been met, attacked, and defeated at Jonesborough on the 16th by Howell and Cobb with Georgian militia, and that he was being steadily driven back, has no importance, whatever its origin, in the face of this fact. The Federal cavalry are said to have occupied Milledgeville: this town is the capital of the State of Georgia, and it was probably there that those members of the Georgian Legislature said to have been captured were taken. Sherman's objective point is Augusta, of the present condition of which little is known, but which was very lately an important Confederate arsenal, and, because it was considered one of the securest places in the South, was constituted an important cotton depôt. The correspondent of the *New York Times*, whose letters must be of earlier date than the reports of the Richmond press, appears to have expected that the Federal general would not divide his army until he had taken Macon. But, according to one of the accounts, Sherman's forces were advancing in two columns, one of which was moving eastward directly for Augusta along the State Railway, which it had destroyed as far as Covington. Sherman's army is said to have thirty days' rations, not too much for an expedition so subject as his to accidents and delays; but his manner of advancing, with cavalry far extended on either side of his route, and foraging over the country, will doubtless enable him to derive supplies until he encounters an enemy strong enough to compel him to concentrate. He may, however, lose valuable time while raising provisions in this manner. According to a probable conjecture, Sherman proposes to occupy Augusta, fortify it, and, drawing supplies from Savannah, make it the base of operations which will tell directly on Lee's army. This, however, is looking a long way ahead, seeing that he has not advanced half-way to Augusta. That position is of more importance to the Confederates, as well as to the Federals, than Atlanta was or could be, and we may suppose that Mr. Davis will strain every nerve to hold it. Sherman has a powerful army, if his numbers are correctly reported at 50,000 men, including 8,000 cavalry, and if he should take Macon without much loss, it is not likely that he will meet any force that can cope with him in the field. But, while he must approach Augusta by daily marches, the Confederates, who have free railroad communication with Augusta, may fortify it, and with the aid of militia place that city in a formidable state of defence. It seems far more probable that this will happen, and that the campaign will be a simple failure, than that, as some are predicting, Sherman will suffer the fate of Burgoyne.

The *New York Times* contends that Sherman's programme, if carried out, would completely demolish the railroad system of the State of Georgia.

The Western and Atlantic, running from Chattanooga to Atlanta, 138 miles, is almost totally destroyed. It will take a year to rebuild it, with no inconvenience in obtaining iron. The Georgia Railroad (a State institution, as is also the Western and Atlantic, and to which the Confederacy is indebted many millions of dollars), running from Atlanta to Augusta, 171 miles, is destroyed from Atlanta to Covington, forty-one miles. The occupation of Augusta will add to its destruction. The Macon and Western Railroad, running from Atlanta to Macon, 103 miles, is entirely destroyed. The Georgia Central Railroad, running from Macon to Savannah, is 191 miles, and this will no doubt receive Sherman's attention in a few days. From Augusta to Charleston is 137 miles. From Augusta to Columbia, South Carolina, it is 141 by rail. Mostly all the manufactories for shot, shell, fixed ammunition, and cannon are at Macon, Augusta, and Columbia. Half the powder the rebels use is made near Augusta. If Beauregard attempts to intercept Sherman or follow him he must send his entire army with all its paraphernalia by rail from Corinth to Meridian. It must then march from Meridian to Montgomery, a distance of about 200 miles, with only a short piece of railroad, with no means of transportation, running from Uniontown to Selma. By the time Beauregard reaches Macon Sherman would be out of his reach. Thomas is watching him, and is being heavily reinforced (with new troops). In a week from now Thomas's army will have 55,000 men, besides A. J. Smith, who is co-operating with an army of observation.

A Nashville letter, dated on the 10th Nov., in the same paper, speaks of Sherman's movement as having been in preparation for some time past. The order for thirty days' rations for 60,000 men first opened the eyes of the army. The army of the Tenneesee at Kingston left for Atlanta three days before the evacuation of that city on the 15th, tearing up the railroad as it went along. On the 11th the Etowah bridge was destroyed, and thence to the Chattahoochee river the work of destruction was complete. Almost the entire railroad track was removed and the rails twisted up and otherwise injured; all the important storehouses and depôts were burnt, and the culverts and masonry blown up. The immense structure which spans the Chattahoochie was burnt and the foundations blown up.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that Sherman had 8,000 cavalry and 125 pieces of artillery. The writer thinks Beaufort the objective point of the movement, for the annexed reasons:—

1. Savannah, cut off from all communications, would be valueless to the rebels, and the same reasons which render Mobile unimportant now will render it so with all its railroads cut off. 2. Charleston can be cut off by moving down the railroad to Branchville, twenty or thirty miles to the west, and it is highly probable that will be Sherman's line of march. 3. Beaufort is already in our possession. We have an abundance of shipping and supplies there, and our men will need the latter after their long march, and therefore it is highly probable that Beaufort will be the new base of General Sherman.

There was abundance of corn and sweet potatoes in the country through which Sherman would pass, while he took with him "any amount of hard tack," and several thousand cattle. His men would live better than when in camp.

The Richmond *Despatch* of November 18th says:—

We are disposed, for several reasons, to believe that Pensacola is the selected point. This is not because of its greater proximity than any other post to his present field of operations, but because it is ascertained that for more than a month very large supplies have been accumulated there. If he fails to take Macon at the first dash, he will probably run for Pensacola, and make it his new base of operations. It is not to be presumed that he carries with him supplies sufficient to enable him to enter upon a siege which shall occupy any considerable length of time.

A letter in the *Tribune*, dated Rome, Georgia, November 10, the day on which that place was partially destroyed by order of General Corse, says that, owing to a want of railroad conveyance, nearly a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed which could not be removed, including a few thousand dollars' worth of condemned and unserviceable Government stores and 1,000 bales of cotton.

---

Hood was at Florence, Alabama, with his infantry, on the 14th, occupying Thomas's attention, while his cavalry by a *détour* to the west had crossed the Tennessee, and were manœuvring to gain the Federal rear. A later report, *viâ* Paducah and Louisville, is that Hood had crossed the Tennessee, and was marching upon Paducah with 35,000 men.

Richmond papers of the 20th assert that heavy reinforcements, among them a portion of Sheridan's army, had reached Grant, and that he was preparing for a new movement against that city. The iron-clad fleet had been ordered up the James River to the Dutch Gap canal, which was reported to be nearly completed, and all furloughs to officers and men had been ordered to expire at once. The *Richmond Dispatch* of the 18th states that Grant had for some time been preparing for the attack, which would probably be made by the land forces on the north side of the

James River, after sufficient reinforcements from Sheridan have been received.

General Grant had been absent from the army on a visit to New York. He passed through Philadelphia on his return on the 21st. While in New York his presence was unknown except to a few friends, and consequently he received few public attentions. Rumours had reached the Federals that the enemy were evacuating Petersburg, but they were not generally believed.

Contradictory reports concerning Early have been received, some correspondents representing him to be retreating, while others declare that he is advancing.

General Gillem, after his defeat at Bull's Gap, retreated to Knoxville, closely pursued by Breckinridge. It was expected that Breckinridge would invade Kentucky through Bull's Gap.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND HIS OLD STATE.

Frederick Douglass spoke in Baltimore on the evening of the 18th. In announcing his purpose to do so, in Zion Church, Rochester, on the previous Sunday night, he said :—

What a wonderful change a few short years have wrought! I left Maryland a slave. I return to her a freeman! I left her a Slave State. I return to find her clothed in her new garments of Liberty and Justice, a Free State! My life has had two crises—the day on which I left Maryland, and the day on which I return. I expect to have a good old-fashioned visit, for I have not been there for a long time. I may meet my old master there, whom I have not seen for many years. I heard he was living only a short time ago, and he will be there, for he is on the right side. I made a convert to him years ago. He was a very good man, with a rough sense of honour, and I have no malice to overcome us going back among those former slaveholders, for I used to think that we were all parts of one great social system, only we were at the bottom and they at the top! If the shackles were around our ankles, they were also on their necks. The Common Council and the city authorities have promised to be present at the next meeting in Baltimore. I shall be glad to see them. I shall return to them with freedom in my hand, and point to her free constitution, and as the olive branch was a sign that the waters of the flood were retiring, so will the freedom which I shall find there be a sign that the billows of slavery are rolling back to leave the law blooming again in the purer air of liberty and justice.

GENERAL BANKS ON THE FREE NEGRO LABOUR SYSTEM IN LOUISIANA.

Major-General Banks delivered an address on the negro labour question before the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston, on the 31st October. He commenced :—

In the State of Louisiana, on the 1st of January, 1863, there were perhaps one hundred and fifty thousand blacks who had been, up to that time at least, held in slavery. The slave population of Louisiana in 1860 was 350,000. I doubt very much if, at the period to which I refer, the number of negroes in that State would be more than 150,000 or 175,000. The proclamation of the President declared emancipation from slavery in most of the slave States, except the parishes of Louisiana in which this portion of the population, or the greater part of this population to which I have referred, existed; and left that population, therefore, even under the proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, slaves *de jure* if not *de facto*. But they were not slaves *de facto*. Every man, by the very condition of the country at that moment, was free from the control of his master, inasmuch as the law forbade the army or the navy, or any officer of the army or navy, to return any man to slavery, which very few were prepared or desired to do even. It is, therefore, perfectly true that whether or not, as the planters claimed, the slaves at that time were slaves *de jure*, the negroes perfectly well understood, and every person connected with the Government perfectly well understood, there was no power to reduce them to the condition of servitude.

The General then referred at some length to the system of negro work introduced with his sanction.

Those who were engaged in the cultivation of the plantations, and those who accompanied the army, were told that by the payment to the negroes of due wages, and providing them with suitable rations, with clothing, with medical attendance, taking care of the whole population, and leaving the labourer under the protection of the Government itself, they might employ the negro population of that State. The negro was instructed that he was at liberty to select his employer, but he was expected to labour for the support of himself and of the sick and infirm. Both classes accepted the conditions. The negro saw that he had his freedom, the choice of employers, the choice of work, rations for himself and family, clothing such as the Government should deem suitable for him, education for himself, and wages that would from time to time be increased in such a manner that he could provide for himself and family in the future. The principles upon which this was done were determined by the negroes themselves. Fifteen or twenty of the most intelligent, the best-educated young coloured men of Lousiana, who were themselves free, and knew well the character of the coloured population, were sent out into different parishes. They were authorised to go where they pleased, to speak with whom they pleased. At their request they were permitted to carry arms to defend themselves, and they visited the negro population in the different parishes in the early part of the year 1863, and they brought to the Government the terms of labour which the negroes desired. They were, first, that that their families should not be separated; secondly, that they should not be flogged; third, that their children should be educated; and fourth, that they should not be compelled to labour where they did not like to, where they had hitherto been abused. All these privileges were granted to them. The planters, both of the old population and of the new population, considered the subject for themselves, and agreed to accept the terms. The result of this system of labour proves conclusively in my mind—I am as sure of it as I am of any fact within my experience or my power of investigation—that the institution of slavery in the Southern States is totally unnecessary for the protection of any interest whatever—(applause)—that there is no use for slavery of any colour or kind or character; and so far as the interest of the negro himself is concerned, or the agriculturists, or all the people of the South, or of the Government itself, the return of servitude is not only incompatible with the public interest, but impossible under any circumstances whatever. It is quite possible that there may have been many incidents and occurrences which were unjustifiable; it is almost impossible to find, in a country like ours, where opinion is free, agents to carry out successfully an idea of the character which I have suggested; but I believe this may be said to be true, that it has been as just to the employed, and as profitable to the employers, as any system would have been under similar conditions. Under the system adopted in Louisiana, cotton and sugar can be raised for a cent a-pound each; that is, under a good government, supposing our affairs to be settled and the system of values to be upon a solid and substantial basis; and this, too, with the perfect and absolute freedom of the population, white or black.

The work of negro education was then developed :—

There are in the parishes controlled by the Government of the United States about 15,000 negro children. From 8,000 to 10,000 of these are already in day-schools established there. There are sixty Sabbath-schools established in these parishes, twenty night-schools for adults, and every regiment of the fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five regiments of coloured troops has a teacher and organisation of the nature of the school. Thus, the whole of this population is in the process of education and of change by the natural course of events. The reports made by those connected with those institutions of the progress both of young and old are gratifying and surprising, and leave no possible doubt whatever that the negro population not only can perform all that is required of the labouring population, but that they can make such rapid improvement as to answer the expectations of the Government and justify the extension of all the privileges of citizens to this class of people.

In concluding his lecture General Banks said :—

The white people are a great deal more disturbed and distressed at the North about the condition of the negro than he is himself. At the celebration of the passage of the Act of Emancipation, in June, I saw in the city of New Orleans 20,000 or 25,000 coloured people, as well dressed, as well behaved, as orderly as any people that I ever saw in Boston or New York, or any other city of the States. (Applause.) I saw a city of 175,000 people absolutely surrendered to the celebration of the passage of the Act of Emancipation. They occupied the streets and the squares the whole day. From sunrise in the morning to sunset in the evening they were possessed of the city, and in the whole of that day not one disorderly act was done, not one uncivil word was spoken, not a white person, so far as I know, came into collision with them, and nothing was witnessed during the day but the most perfect sobriety and the most perfect order. (Loud applause.) I heard one hundred persons say that that celebration could not have occurred under such circumstances in the city of Boston, the city of New York, or the city of Providence, and I believe it. Every day, every hour in the day, you hear negro children singing the anthems of the Union in the streets, in their school-rooms. Wherever they are, the air is vocal with the music, the precious music, of their young hearts. The coloured people make no complaint of their condition or of their wages. If they complain of individual wrong, they find their remedy as certainly and as immediately as any labouring man will find it in the city of Boston or anywhere in the State of Massachusetts. I may certainly be assumed to know what is the condition of the labouring man here; and I do not hesitate to state to you what is his condition, and that of his family, in Louisiana. He makes no complaint about wages. What he asks, and what he demands, is, that his children shall be educated, that his family shall be held sacred, and his wife and children relieved from the hardships of field labour as soon as possible. That is what he demands, and nothing more than that. . . . If Mr. Garrison or Mr. Gerrit Smith were to visit Louisiana for the purpose of investigating the condition of things, I would stake my life that the conclusion to which I have arrived, and which I have stated, would be the conclusion to which they would arrive.

THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In our last we gave, in a tabular form, the result of the late Presidential election, so far as was known. The following supplies some deficiencies, and is stated to be substantially accurate and complete :—

| | Electoral Votes. | | Congress. | | Majorities. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lincoln. | M'Clellan | Union. | Democrat. | Lincoln. | M'Clellan. |
| California | 5 | — | 3 | — | 25,000 | — |
| Connecticut | 6 | — | 3 | 1 | 2,406 | — |
| Delaware | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 450 |
| Illinois | 16 | — | 11 | 3 | 30,000 | — |
| Indiana | 13 | — | 8 | 3 | 30,000 | — |
| Iowa | 8 | — | 6 | — | 50,000 | — |
| Kansas | 3 | — | 1 | — | 10,000 | — |
| Kentucky | — | 11 | 3 | 6 | — | 25,000 |
| Maine | 7 | — | 5 | — | 16,000 | — |
| Massachusetts | 12 | — | 10 | — | 74 830 | — |
| Maryland | 7 | — | 4 | 1 | 9.000 | — |
| Missouri | 11 | — | 6 | 3 | 5,000 | — |
| Michigan | 8 | — | 6 | — | 10.000 | — |
| Minnesota | 4 | — | 2 | — | 5.000 | — |
| Nevada | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2,000 | — |
| New Hampshire | 5 | — | 3 | — | 2,541 | — |
| New Jersey | — | 7 | 2 | 3 | — | 7,500 |
| New York | 33 | — | 20 | 11 | 9,000 | — |
| Ohio | 21 | — | 17 | 2 | 60,000 | — |
| Oregon | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1,500 | — |
| Pennsylvania | 26 | — | 16 | 8 | 15,000 | — |
| Vermont | 5 | — | 3 | — | 25,000 | — |
| West Virginia | 5 | — | 3 | — | 5,000 | — |
| Wisconsin | 8 | — | 5 | 1 | 10,000 | — |
| Total | 213 | 21 | 141 | 46 | 397,277 | 32,950 |

This table does not include the votes of Tennessee and Louisiana. The loyal Legislature of the last named State has chosen electors whose votes may possibly be admitted to the college, adding seven to Mr. Lincoln's column and 6,000 to his majority. Besides this, although it was understood that Tennessee would be excluded, the forms of an election would be gone through, and nearly 60,000 votes are said to have been cast for Mr. Lincoln, while General M'Clellan did not get 3,000. The M'Clellan ticket was formally withdrawn from the field.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is denied that Mr. Lincoln will send peace commisioners to Richmond. He will announce the policy of his administration in his message to Congress.

General Burbridge had sent Mr. Jacob, the Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, beyond the Federal lines.

President Lincoln had issued a proclamation announcing that the blockades of the ports of Norfolk, Virginia, and Pensacola and Fernandina, Florida, would be raised on the 1st day of December, when those ports will be opened to commerce, excluding only articles of contraband war.

The exchange of prisoners of war was still in progress at Savannah, the nearest port to Andersonville, where the Federals were in custody. At last accounts nearly 4,000 had been exchanged.

Ten men had been arrested in Cincinnati, Ohio, charged with being engaged in recruiting in that city to fill up guerilla bands in Kentucky.

A careful correction of the enrolment lists has been ordered preparatory to a new draft throughout the Northern States.

The Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, governor-elect of the State of New York, in responding to a serenade at the Astor House in this city, stated that hereafter that State would occupy no hesitating or equivocal position. The issue presented to the people, he said, was whether they would maintain the Government in its integrity, or whether the advantages gained over the Confederates should be surrendered, thus acknowledging the inability of the North to maintain the contest, and becoming the laughing-stock and derision of mankind.

Gold was 121¼ prem. on the 24th ult.

## ITALY.

There has been an animated discussion in the Senate on the Franco-Italian Convention. General della Marmora, in answer to Signor Ricotti, said that the Venetian question was merely one of vanity so far as Austria was concerned. Germany could not believe that Venice was necessary to her existence. The Minister protested against the supposition of Ricotti that France coveted any portion of Italian territory. At a later sitting the General, in reply to some assertions made by Signor Lioali, declared that, as an Italian, the best reception had been accorded to him in France. All the senators who had visited France could bear witness to the universal sympathy felt towards Italy in that country, as testified by the French press. He declined to give any explanations as to the fresh documents relating to the Convention. Signor San Martino opposed the Convention, and said that the Venetian question ought to precede that of Rome. If war were impossible the Government should endeavour to restore the finances. The Marquis d'Azeglio, being unwell, sent a speech favourable to the measure, which was read to the House. The Marquis expressed doubts whether the proclamation of Rome as the capital of Italy had served the interests of the nation. He desired Rome to be an Italian city, but not the capital of Italy. Rome must not cease to be the seat of the Papacy. The moment of conciliation had arrived.

## ROME.

A letter from Rome of Nov. 29, says :—

In my last letter I said that the clerical party were at present rather elevated, and their bearing is indeed brave. The *Osservatore Romano* laughs at the varieties of moral force which are daily brought against them, and almost in as many words says, "Come on, we are ready for you"; but those who are at the head of affairs, I am informed, are much depressed. In Rome, where truth lies at the bottom of almost a bottomless well, I always desire to speak with reserve; but from those who seem to know everything I receive the following statement: —That twelve or fourteen days since there was a congregation of cardinals, the Pope himself being present, at which it was discussed whether it would not be well for his Holiness to leave Rome. The place of refuge spoken of was one of the Balearic Islands. Whether such a step was suggested to be taken at present, or in certain eventualities, did not form a part of the communication, the majority of the cardinals, however, opposed it, while nine were favourable. The Pope himself spoke of his great age, and was indisposed to the step. If there be any truth in such a statement, and it was declared to be "official, indubitable," considerable apprehension or anxiety must exist as to the future, as indeed every reasonable person must know to be the case, in spite of bravado. Nothing, in fact, is more menacing to the stability of this Government than the calm, self-contained, and hopeful spirit of the Romans. With them there is no depression, no doubt, and, best of all, the fresh confidence with which they are inspired, so far from encouraging violence, has counselled moderation. There were several annoyances, and precautions formerly taken by the Government, which are now spoken of as obsolete; "the time for them has past," we are told: and if this be the case it shows that the Government is convinced of the inefficiency of its army, at all events the persuasion that it is so proves the increasing confidence and power of the people. Again, notwithstanding the great hopefulness with which the Convention has filled them, the Romans, so far as I can judge, are disposed to greater moderation than ever; "any great effort," they say, "must be to effect some conciliation with the Pope, if that be possible," and then, when speculating on what

may probably take place on the withdrawal of the French troops, they add,—"Violence is to be deprecated, first, because we have no arms, secondly, because it is unnecessary, as a general decomposition must take place, and time will do the work for us." It is not this spirit which will please the fire-eaters among the Italians, but I am much mistaken if it is not the right spirit, and the only one in which the objects aimed at can be attained.

A correspondent writes from Rome to the *Gazette du Midi*:—

Notwithstanding the denials of the *Constitutionnel*, it is positive, and I am in a position peremptorily to affirm, that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has addressed to Count de Sartiges a reserved note, in which he assures the Holy See that, even after the retreat of the army of occupation, France will uphold the temporal power so far as regards the Pope's present possessions; that she will herself put down any revolutionary movement which may occur at Rome; and that the Patrimony of St. Peter, after the evacuation, will be placed under the guarantees of the Catholic Powers, of which France will be the executrix. Cardinal Antonelli is said to have informed M. de Sartiges that the Holy See could not accept a guarantee extending solely to its present domain, which would be implicitly granting to the Piedmontese Government a title to the possession of the provinces it has usurped.

## AUSTRIA.

During the debate on the address in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, Herr von Schmerling, in a speech on the Hungarian question, said that it was only to be solved by calm preparation.

It was the duty of the Government to exercise some influence in the coming elections in Hungary, more especially as the opposition were displaying great activity. The moderation now prevailing in public opinion in that country would render possible the convocation of the Hungarian Diet at an early period. The Government desires to reconcile Hungary, and to meet any acceptable proposition which might be made by the Hungarian Diet. It would only be possible to effect a modification of the Hungarian Constitution in a constitutional manner.

The paragraphs of the draught of the Address, referring to the convocation of the Hungarian Diet, were then agreed to, an amendment fixing a period for that convocation having been rejected.

Count Mensdorff-Pouilly said that the principal policy of Austria was to avoid a great and apparently inevitable war.

It was her task to direct her efforts towards the solution of the German question in thorough earnestness, and in a manner which should be both compatible with her rights and also, if possible, with the preservation of her connection with Prussia, so necessary to the interests of Germany and peace. The programme of the Cabinet was tranquillity and conciliation, but firmness. No one could demand that Austria should adopt the initiative in bringing about a better understanding with Italy, by whom the mere existence of Austria was regarded as an aggression. Austria was willing to preserve peace, but at the same time was determined to resist her enemies, and she reckoned on the entire support both of the House and of the population.

The Minister of War stated that Austria would willingly disarm, but the step must be initiated by other Powers. After some further discussion the paragraph of the Address relating to foreign policy was then adopted as originally drawn up.

On Saturday, paragraph 13, stating that the House expected from the Government a statement demanded by the Constitution of the causes and results of the state of siege in Galicia, was adopted by the Chamber, notwithstanding that the Minister of Police had previously declared the motives and results of that measure. The Minister said the state of siege could not at present be altered. MM. von Lasser and Schmerling warmly opposed the idea that it was the duty of the Government to make the statement.

At Monday's sitting the Czech members who have not yet appeared in the House sent in a declaration to the effect that they resigned the post to which their constituents had elected them. The debate on the Address was then continued. The Minister of Finance said the Government adhered to the principles expressed in the Address, and the measures of the Government would prove that it recognised the necessity of economy. Paragraphs from 14 to 18 of the Address were then adopted.

The Governor of Venetia has issued a circular to the clergy and municipal authorities stating that the investigations recently made confirm the belief that the insurrectionary attempt in Friuli was of foreign instigation. He urges those whom he addresses to warn the population against similar attempts, and to repress firmly all revolutionary tendencies.

## GERMANY.

In Monday's sitting of the Federal Diet the Austro-Prussian proposition relative to the evacuation of Holstein and Lauenburg by the Federal troops was adopted by 9 against 6 votes. Saxony, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Darmstadt, and the 12th and 13th Curiæ, voted against the proposal. Luxembourg abstained from voting. The representatives of Austria and Prussia then stated that the Civil Commissioners of those Powers in Schleswig would also undertake the administration of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg.

## DENMARK.

The King of Denmark continues his journey to Jutland. Notwithstanding the prohibition of the Civil Commissioners, a number of Schleswigers have gone to Kölding to pay their respects to the King of Denmark, and assert their Danish nationality.

## GREECE.

The King took the oath to the new Constitution on the 28th, and the Assembly, having terminated its labours, has been dissolved. General enthusiasm prevails in the capital.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Paris papers publish a telegram, *viâ* Messina, according to which the whole of Affghanistan was in full insurrection. A battle had taken place between the Russians and the Khan of Kokand, who was said to have lost 6,000 men.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.—Advices from Japan state that trade was flourishing at Yeddo. The Daimios have agreed to reside there. Prince Nagato is said to decline payment of the indemnity. A strong feeling prevails against him, and his palace has been levelled to the ground.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26.—The *Argus* says:—"The first instalment of convicts whose time has expired have been re-shipped to England." Advices from New Zealand announce that Mr. Fox's Ministry have tendered their resignation, but the Governor has declined to accept it. 200 Maori prisoners have escaped, and are now fomenting rebellion. A native rising is threatened in Sauranga (Tauranga?). The total amount of gold shipped since the departure of the last mail is 47,125 ozs. Trade dull.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. Dayton, the American Minister at Paris, died on Thursday, at that capital, of apoplexy.

An Italian paper states that Pelissier is to be the organiser, Francesco Secondo the nominal and Lamoricière the actual commander of the new Papal army.

Professor Goldwin Smith was in Washington, the guest of Secretary Seward. He had made a brief visit to the front.

A growing desire to be buried without religious rites is manifested by a large class in France, who have formed themselves into a club with the denomination of "Solidaires."

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Toledo has just addressed a circular to his clergy absolutely forbidding women to sing in churches.

General and Mrs. Tom Thumb have arrived in Paris, and are staying at the Hôtel du Louvre, where they receive select visitors.

CHRISTIAN EFFORT IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.—The Christian Commission has just decided upon erecting one hundred and forty-one chapel tents in the armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah, with a proportionate number for the western armies.—*Christian Times.*

THE RIGHT OF MEETING IN FRANCE.—The arguments on the appeal of the thirteen deputies accused of holding illegal meetings, have concluded in Paris. The court will deliver its judgment this day.

NEGRO EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.—A letter from Havannah, dated Nov. 5, says:—"Yesterday a committee of influential persons waited on General Dulce with a petition, to be presented through him to Isabella II., praying that all negroes be declared free after the expiration of twenty-four years from January 1, 1865, each receiving a salary during the last four years of eight dols. per month, the greater part of which may be retained until the freedom of the slaves is accomplished."

A CENTENARIAN AT THE POLL.—At the election for President of the American States, on the 8th ult., Deacon Phillips, of Stourbridge, Massachusetts, who is 104 years old, attended at the town-hall to deposit his ballot, accompanied by his eldest son, Colonel Phillips, now in his eightieth year. The deacon was carried to the hall in a chair, and all present rose to receive the old soldier of the Revolution. He stated that he voted for Washington at the first Presidential election, and has voted at every Presidential election since, except in 1860, when he was too ill to attend.

THE EMPEROR AND THE PRUSSIAN PREMIER.—I have reason to believe that the French Government is disposed to favour the design attributed to M. de Bismark of throwing overboard the Duke of Augustenburg, and annexing Southern Schleswig-Holstein to the Prussian Crown, on condition that the boundary line shall be revised, and all that part of Schleswig which may be fairly considered Danish, restored to Denmark. The leading idea of this arrangement, so far as concerns France, would be the humiliation of Austria.—*Letter in Daily News.*

THE NEW CONFEDERATION.—The *Toronto Globe* sensibly argues that the best name and that most likely to be given to our Confederacy will be simply British America. Possibly the full title will be "The United Provinces of British America." In practice, just as the people of the three kingdoms are called, in common parlance (like their language) English, so all the provincialists would continue to be known, as they generally are now in the Old World, as Canadians, the most numerous people giving their name to the others.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A TURKISH TRAGEDY.—Correspondence from Constantinople contains the particulars of a horrible occurrence. It appears that Djemila Sultana, the third daughter of the late Sultan, was married to Mahmoud Jelladin Pasha. Becoming jealous of one of her slaves, she had the girl decapitated, and then the head put on a dish placed for her husband's dinner. The husband, when seated, called on the servants present to remove the cover thrown over the tray which forms the top of the table. To his surprise, they hesitated. The Sultana then called on him to remove it himself. The unhappy Pasha obeyed his wife's directions, then reeled, and fell back a corpse. Previous to taking off the cover he had drunk some sherbet, and whether this was poisoned, as some imagine, or that the shock produced apoplexy, has not been ascertained. Djemila Sultana has up to the present moment remained in her house unmolested, and the only notice taken of the matter has been that her Imperial uncle is very angry with her!

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SECRETARY.—Poor old M. Mocquard is sinking fast; we shall never again see him driving his team of American trotters, nor sauntering along the Rue de Rivoli or the Rue de la Paix. Few men of the Imperial *entourage* were so popular out of the narrow official circle; he was witty and epigrammatic, full of anecdote, and, to use an untranslatable Gallicism, *savait causer*. To the Emperor the loss will be very serious. He enjoyed his unbounded confidence, and his tact and discretion were very great. The Emperor came to town last night to take leave of his old and trusty friend, and remained closeted with him for about an hour. This afternoon the Abbé de Gueny, the incumbent at the Madeleine, was summoned to the sick man's bed; though a slight improvement had taken place in the morning, the doctors entertain no hope of recovery.—*Paris Letter.* According to the last accounts M. Mocquard has somewhat rallied. He is seventy-five years of age.

## Crimes and Casualties.

A shocking tragedy occurred at Shirley, near Southampton, on Saturday evening A man named Broomfield shot a Mrs. Colborne dead, and then attempted to commit suicide. Before Mrs. Colborne was married Broomfield had made love to her, and been rejected; and this was no doubt the cause of his committing the murder.

A terrible catastrophe has taken place in Glasgow Harbour. A ferry-boat put off from the foot of Clyde-street shortly after six o'clock on Wednesday evening with twenty-two or twenty-three passengers on board, for the purpose of crossing to the opposite side; but when about a third part of the distance across, it gave a lurch to the one side, upon which the passengers rushed to the other, destroyed the equilibrium, upset the boat, and were all thrown into the river, which was flooded at the time. Out of the whole number on board, only seven were recovered, and of these one has since died from the effects of exhaustion. It is reported that a wave from a passing steamer dashed over one side of the boat, and that this was the cause of the people rushing to the opposite site.

It is stated that the man Williams, who was charged two years ago with the murder of Jane Lewis, in the Rhonda Valley, Glamorganshire, and acquitted, made a confession on his deathbed, in which he admitted having murdered the girl through jealousy.

A shocking railway-accident took place about a mile from Folkestone on Sunday afternoon. Two young women, the daughters of coastguardsmen living at Pelter, indiscreetly walked upon the South-Eastern line to avoid the bad roads. This act of temerity cost the poor girls their lives, for the afternoon mail-train happening to pass at the time, they were knocked down and instantaneously killed.

A most extraordinary and mysterious robbery has been committed in the City. The strong-room of Messrs. Baum and Son, 58, Lombard-street, bullion dealers, was entered some time between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning, and coin and notes to the amount of over 20,000*l.* have been abstracted. The circumstances attending the robbery are of the most singular character. The affair is being investigated by the City police.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS are on the increase. A meeting was held a few days ago to promote one for the West-end. Another is being organised for the borough of Marylebone, and at a meeting held the other day, presided over by the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That this meeting cordially approves the proposed Working Classes' Industrial Exhibition for the borough of Marylebone, and pledges itself to use every exertion to make it a success.
2. That, in order to forward this excellent undertaking, working men constitute a district committee, who shall make their own arrangements for business, and depute three of their number to be members of the central committee, which meets every Friday evening at 73, Great Tichfield-street, at 8.30.
3. That, to meet the expenses which must necessarily be incurred, a guarantee fund be a once opened, to which all classes resident in the borough be invited to contribute.
4. That this meeting congratulate the working classes upon a movement which cannot fail, if properly carried out, to raise their social and moral condition.

On the 15th there is to be a meeting at the Beaumont Institution to start an East London Industrial Exhibition under the distinguished patronage of Lord Ebury, the members for the county and borough, the clergy of various denominations, &c. The arrangements for the second South London Working Classes' Industrial Exhibition are proceeding. Mr. G. M. Murphy is the honorary secretary of the movement.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—The National Reform Union will hold a meeting in St. George's Hall, at Bradford, on Thursday evening next, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. Amongst the speakers announced are Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. James Stansfeld, M.P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Mr. Leatham, M.P.

# Literature.

## "JOHN GODFREY'S FORTUNES."*

Our readers will not have forgotten "Hannah "Thurston." It was a fresh, though not particularly exciting, story of American life on the outskirts of civilisation, where society is all budding with new schemes and 'isms. We expressed the wish at the time that Mr. Bayard Taylor would devote himself to the reproduction of more of Western life in its ordinary aspects. We want to be made better acquainted with the familiar atmosphere and prevalent currents of its society. It is needless to say, the weird romances of Nathaniel Hawthorne cannot do this for us. They have about them little of the life of the great American commonwealth of to-day, and are more interesting as illustrative of individual than of national characteristics. Such half-humorous, half-severe, *jeux d'esprit* as "Nothing "to Wear," and "Two Millions," reveal something of the "Upper Ten Thousand"; but leave the great heart of the people as much a mystery as ever. We know as little of the modes of life, the ordinary level of moral sentiment, the amusements—in short, of the entire current of existence in the cities of the States, as in those of France, Germany, Russia, Italy:—perhaps less. Yet "John Godfrey's Fortunes" is not a story of American manners in general. It gives us glimpses of society as it exists in Philadelphia and New York; but scarcely more than glimpses. And it would be unfair to draw from such any conclusion more general than that such and such particular things do exist or occur. For example, Mr. Taylor brings within the somewhat narrow compass of his story, so many cases of heartless worldliness as to produce the impression that married life in American cities must be very wretched, and consequently very corrupt. But it is one of the defects of fiction, that it must almost of necessity intensify both the high lights and the darker tints of its picture. To justify the introduction of such marriages as those of Charles Rand and Mr. Tracy Floyd, it is sufficient that they do exist. The attitude of society towards them must be inferred chiefly from that of the writer, who expects of course to meet with the sympathy of his readers over as wide an area as possible. There is one bitter sentence, which it is impossible to regard in any other light than as wholesale condemnation. The writer has been describing the relation subsisting between a father in whose heart some gentle glow of affection still lingers, and a son who has led a life of fashionable selfishness in which all virtue expires; and he adds, "What could he expect? He gave up "his life to Wall-street, and that stony divinity "does not say, 'Train up your children.' On "the contrary, one of her commandments is, "'Thou shalt give thy sons cigars and thy daugh-"'ters silks, and let them run, that the care of "'them may not take thy mind from the stocks.'" How far is this true of other streets besides Wall-street?

"Godfrey's Fortunes" shows an advance upon "Hannah Thurston." It is better written, is free from the occasional coarsenesses which disfigured the latter story, and has more of general interest. The earlier portion will by some be thought dull; but few will be insensible to the pathos of such a scene as the death of the good faithful old mother, whose simple piety brings out into stronger relief the subsequent errors of her son. We do not intend to spoil the pleasure of the reader by tracing the development of the story; it must suffice to say that it aims to show how the flicker of sentimentalism gives place to the steady glow of principle and affection; and how, in the words of the author, "the gristle is changed "to bone, and the iron of the man added to the "soft blood of the boy." Taken as a whole, the narrative has much of the *vraisemblance* which belongs to a real autobiography. And the moral tone—as that of one who looks back painfully upon his past, and yet feels that the earlier phases of his life were in some sense necessary to what he now is, keen as is the sting of remembered folly—is true to nature. We could have wished there were discernible a clearer apprehension of the needs-be for a grounding of life upon something more deep and immoveable than emotions, however gentle, and reminiscences, however tender. John Godfrey is saved from actually plunging into the worst depths of profligacy, but the ease with which he falls so far, argues a character without anchor or ballast. For our part, whatever sympathy the author had managed to make us feel for his hero, was utterly and finally extinguished where, from being the tempted and injured, he becomes himself the tempter, and that too of one whom in his better days he had helped to return to the paths of virtue. It is a sin too great to be forgiven—by man at least, or by woman. We gladly grant that the penalty of shame and self-humiliation, as described by our author, is severe, but even so, the shock given to one's moral nature cannot be overcome. Here Mr. Taylor strikes us as failing to sound the true depths of man's soul, where infinity itself seems the only measure of good and ill. Certainly Godfrey is not represented as being an ideal character, but the author's appreciation of him may be gathered from the fact, that he ultimately carries off all the prizes in the novelist's lottery. Even as a matter of art—though the highest art is ever in harmony with moral truth—the transition from the revolting scene referred to above, and the transgressor received to the bosom of the purest, loveliest, noblest creature depicted throughout the story, is too violent to be other than painful.

There are some good scenes in the second volume illustrative of second-rate literary life in Philadelphia. Brandagee, the dashing feuilletonist, is a clever sketch. So too is Mrs. Yorkton, the Pythonic woman of genius and poetess, from one of whose "receptions," illustrated by a galaxy of literati and literatæ, we cull the following bit. It savours of farce no doubt, but seems to have been studied from life:—

"'Tell me now, Mr. Godfrey,' said she, 'What is your usual process of composition? I don't mean the fine frenzy, because all poets must have *that*, of course; but *how* do you write, and when do you find the combination of influences most favourable? It is a subject which interests me greatly; my own temperament is so peculiar. Indeed, I have found no one upon whom the inspiration seizes with such power. Does it visit you in the garish light of day, or only awake beneath the stars? Must you wear a loose dressing-gown, like Mr. Danforth, or is your muse not impeded by the restraints of dress?'

"I scarcely knew what answer to make to these questions. In fact, I began strongly to suspect that I was no poet. I had never supposed that any particular time or costume was required for the exercise of the faculty—had never thought of instituting a series of observations upon myself, for the purpose of determining what conditions were most favourable.

"'I am really unable to say,' I answered, 'I have always been in the habit of writing whenever I felt that I had a good subject, whether by day or night.'

"'How fortunate,' she exclaimed; 'how I envy you; your *physique* enables you to do it; but with *my* sensitive frame, it would be impossible. I feel the approach of inspiration in every nerve;—my husband often tells me that he knows beforehand when I am going to write. My eyes shine so. Then I go upstairs to my *study*, which is next my bedroom. It always comes on about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind blows from the south. I change my dress, and put on a long white gown, which I wear at no other time, take off my stays, and let my hair down my back. Then I prance up and down the room as if I was possessed, and as the lines come to me I *dash* them on the black board, one after another, and chant them in a loud voice. Sometimes I cover all four of the boards, both sides, before the inspiration leaves me. The frail body is overcome by the excitement of the soul; and at night my husband often finds me lying on the floor in the middle of the room, panting—panting.'

"She gave this information in so wild and excited a manner, flapping her hands up and down before her to illustrate the operation of prancing, hurling forth one arm, and making a convulsive, tremulous line in the air with her closed fingers when she came to dashing the words on the black board, and panting so very literally at the close, that I began to be alarmed lest the inspiration was approaching. I looked at her head, and was reassured on finding that the forget-me-nots still crowned it, and that her hair was not coming down behind.

. . . . . .

"As I was leaving the room, I caught sight of a mild, diminutive gentleman, seated alone in the corner nearest the door. He was looking on and listening with an air of modest enjoyment. None of the others seemed to notice him, and I suspected that he had been even forgotten by Adonis and the tea-tray. Catching my eye, he jumped up briskly, shook hands, and said,—'Very much obliged to you for the call—come again!'—It was Mr. Yorkton.'"

In spite of any drawback we may have indicated, we can cordially recommend "John "Godfrey's Fortunes" to our readers. The book is pervaded by hearty, manly sympathies; it embodies the results of much penetrating observation of character; and a moral purpose is felt throughout. We shall look forward with pleasure to meet Mr. Bayard Taylor again in the same walk.

* *John Godfrey's Fortunes: Related by Himself.* By BAYARD TAYLOR. Three Volumes. London: Sampson Low and Son.

---

## "CHRONICLES OF CARLINGFORD."—THIRD SERIES.*

Having furnished a caricature of Dissenting communities and their doings, so striking that it has been received with rapturous welcome by all their enemies, drawn down the hearty plaudits of the *Westminster Review*, stirred even the cynical spirit of the *Saturday* to transient enthusiasm, and afforded infinite pleasure to Church-defenders of every shade of opinion, Mrs. Oliphant seems to have felt bound to supply a companion picture of the inner life of the Established Church. Her new book bears a striking resemblance to its predecessor alike in its excellences and defects. The plot is just as clumsy and unsatisfactory, and the general effect of the tale even feebler, owing to the undue length to which it is drawn out. But there is just as much art in the delineation of character, and as much power in many of the separate scenes. Perhaps the satire is hardly so piquant, though this may be accounted for by the fact that it has lost the charm of novelty. It is certainly quite as keen, and in most cases as one-sided and unfair. In the inability to appreciate the high religious motives that may dictate a course of conduct which does not commend itself to the author's taste, in the miserable snobbishness which treats all who are outside the charmed aristocratic circle, and especially all who are so vulgar as to engage in trade, as an inferior order of beings who have no right to religious opinions, in the intense antagonism to the Evangelical type of doctrine and practice, and in the sympathy with that "respectable" and rational ecclesiasticism which finds favour in the eyes of the *Saturday Review*, the "Perpetual "Curate" is an exact counterpart of "Salem "Chapel." Were we disposed to feed fat an ancient grudge, we should accept the book as giving a fair picture of Churchmen and their doings in small country towns; point to Mr. Morgan, with his petty jealousy and contemptible meanness, as a specimen of an average rector, and to the poor toady, Mr. Leeson, with his love of All-Souls' pudding, as an equally-faithful portrait of the curate class; hold up the Misses Wentworth as illustrating the character of Church patrons, and quote the "Perpetual Curate's" own troubled course as an example of the sorrows and difficulties which an earnest clergyman must be prepared to encounter. If, indeed, we are to make a comparison between Mrs. Oliphant's representations of the two systems, Dissent will not suffer. The trials of Mr. Vincent were not heavier or more undeserved than those of Mr. Wentworth. Mr. Tozer, with all his faults, was quite as pleasant a man to deal with as Mr. Morgan; and we should trust as soon to the tender mercies of the church at Salem as to those of the improvised committee who sat in judgment on Frank Wentworth.

It would be absurd, however, to regard these tales as fairly depicting the characteristics of either system. The *Saturday Review* can see clearly enough the mistake into which Mrs. Oliphant has fallen relative to the Church, although, of course, it reposes an unquestioning faith in all her pictures of Dissent. Perhaps there may be some Dissenting critics who, looking at her work from the opposite point of view, can see exaggeration and injustice only in her sketches of Dissent. And possibly she herself may find in this conflict of judgments the best evidence of her own success. But the truth is, that she understands neither one nor the other. The little errors in detail into which she has fallen, unimportant as they are in themselves, are sufficient to show that she has been nothing more than an outside observer of either system, and lacks altogether that intimate and extensive knowledge of its secret workings which alone could enable her to delineate its features with minuteness and accuracy. Her characters are natural enough, done with extreme care, and possibly drawn from life; but they are not typical of large classes of men, and her portraits of them are often little more than a representation of their peculiarities. The salient Hereford respectively, to the east coast, and taking the region lying between these parallels. Wales and the adjacent counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire would now represent the Tyrol, the German Ocean might stand for Styria, London for Trieste; Hereford might keep its ecclesiastical associations by doing duty for Trent, the scene of the famous council of the Church in 1545]; whilst Shrewsbury would show the position of Botzen, the starting-point of the earlier expeditions of our party. The general points which would arrest the eye of an occasional observer are carefully reproduced, but there is an utter failure to give that fair view of the entire man which one more thoroughly conversant with his character would have presented. We are not great admirers of the Evangelical clergy, and can hardly profess any deep sorrow to see them the victims of the same satire which they praised so highly so long as it was directed against Nonconformists; but nothing would be more unjust than to take Mr. Morgan or Mr. Leeson as types of a class who, with all their narrowness and inconsistency, possess many high qualities, and have done good service. No doubt there may easily be found originals for these portraits; but they do not belong to any one church or party exclusively, still less is there a party made up wholly or chiefly of such men.

Looking at the book purely as a work of art, we find something to condemn, but a good deal more to admire. The story of Rosa Elsworthy is improbable, ill-constructed, and feeble, and is, in fact, only endurable because it affords the opportunity for bringing out the characteristi

* *The Perpetual Curate.* Three Vols. London and Edinburgh: Blackwoods.

features of the principal actors. Many of these, however, are so admirably drawn that we can easily forgive Mrs. Oliphant many defects for the sake of the amusement and instruction they have afforded us. In Frank Wentworth himself we were never able to feel any deep interest. He comes out, indeed, a good deal benefited by the bitter tribulation through which he has had to pass; but through the greater part of the tale he is too formal, too self-conscious, too high and mighty, to awaken very much sympathy in his favour. There is, in our judgment, something nobler in his brother Gerald, despite his Popish proclivities. Gerald's little helpless wife, so full of her own troubles and so utterly unable to comprehend her husband's perplexities, so thoroughly needing and deserving pity, and yet continually arresting the flow of sympathy by the absurdity of her deportment and the ludicrous nature of her complainings, is a capital portrait. Of a very different style is the rector's wife, with her clear head and true heart, so quick to detect all meanness and falsehood, and as bitter in her scorn of them, towering so far in every moral quality above the man who had for years been her cherished idol, and using the influence she had acquired over him to awaken him to a feeling of self-respect, as well as of proper consideration for the colleague to whom he had behaved with such injustice. The Wentworth sisters are all admirable in their way, but especially the "iron-grey "Leonora," so very narrow and yet so thoroughly conscientious, proud of her family name, and compelled sometimes to admire her nephew's manliness and devotion to his work, yet firmly resolved not to sacrifice one of her extreme Evangelical notions. The contrast between her and Dora, with her gushing sentimentality, is capitally brought out, and on the whole, the scenes in which they appear are among the best in the tale. The old Squire himself, and his scapegrace son, who, notwithstanding all his faults, displays a coolness and shrewdness in emergencies that put to shame his graver relatives, complete a family group which has few equals in our recent fiction. We lay down the book with a profound sense of its power and cleverness, but with the conviction also that the writer has not yet learned to understand the ecclesiastical parties of England in this nineteenth century, and that while she has shown great ability in hitting off some of their weaknesses, she has given no indications of a capacity to appreciate their real strength, or to comprehend the conditions on which it depends.

## *MISS WORBOISE'S STORIES.**

The High-Church party thoroughly understand the value of the historical tale or novelette as a vehicle for the diffusion of their principles, and in their mode of employing it have set an example which Nonconformists would do well to imitate. In the series of tales of Church History issued by Parkers, of Oxford, they have enlisted talent often of the highest order to develope their own views, to surround the champions of ecclesiasticism with a halo of romance, to insinuate the most extravagant ideas as to priestly prerogative, and to brand as heretics and schismatics all who have dared to assert the liberties of Christian men and maintain the simplicity of Christ's truth against the encroachments of sacerdotal pride and ritualistic superstition. Anselm, Dunstan, Becket, and men of a like order, are their favourite heroes, while the more zealous reformers even of their own Church are only praised with 'bated breath. The effect of these representations is much more serious than many imagine. They are read with an interest which could never be excited by more elaborate works, and frequently at the time of life when the impressions made are deepest. The distorted views of historic fact which are thus given are accepted and cherished with such tenacity that it is all but impossible to correct them in after life. To this cause we attribute the prejudiced views relative to Cromwell which we often find held even by members of our Nonconformist households, who have imbibed them from the histories or historic fictions which they have studied in earlier days, and cannot be induced afterwards to confess their mistake. Dissenters have sadly neglected this department of literature, and must pursue a very different course in the future if they mean to do justice to their own principles and the great men by whom they have been maintained. They have certainly abundant material in the struggles of the almost forgotten men who were the precursors of our national Reformation, in the labours and sufferings of the early Puritans, in the conflicts that marked the reigns of the first Stuarts, and in the persecutions that followed the Ejectment of 1662, to employ the pens of their most skilful writers, and to interest their young people in those great movements by which our present liberties have been secured. The Bicentenary year called forth some valuable literature of this kind, and we trust the impulse that was then given to it will not be lost. We heartily welcome Miss Worboise as a labourer in this field. She is an intelligent, thoughtful, and earnest writer, with a lively imagination and considerable skill in the construction of a tale, one who thoroughly understands Nonconformist principles, and regards the conscientious men who have toiled and suffered on their behalf with hearty admiration. She writes with a power that often rises to true eloquence, and cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on the minds of the young.

In "Campion Court," she has given us, in the history of a private Nonconformist family, a vivid sketch of the state of things produced by the Act of Uniformity and the Ejectment of the Two Thousand, and has traced with admirable skill and careful historic fidelity the working of the successive measures by which Charles's Government sought to extinguish our early Nonconformity. The book gives us a faithful idea of the proceedings which even the Evangelical clergy undertook to defend in the Bicentenary controversy. The Act of Uniformity, indeed, bad as it was, and involving on the part of Charles the most flagitious breach of solemn engagements and the most wanton display of ingratitude to the Presbyterian clergy who had laboured so zealously for his restoration, was far more defensible in principle than the measures by which it was succeeded. If the principle of a State Church be once granted, there is great force in Mr. Disraeli's argument that it should have a distinctive creed. The dream of comprehension in which many earnest men of 1662 indulged, was an impossibility, and as undesirable as it was unattainable. The very existence of the Establishment depended on the maintenance of uniformity amongst its clergy; and we can hardly wonder that those who had the power should seek to enforce it, however we may condemn the bitterness of their temper, the injustice of their demands, and the harshness of the tests they applied.

This tale is valuable as depicting the circumstances under which the Act of Uniformity was passed, and by setting forth the views of the men whom it was intended to expel from the Church, and serves thus to counteract many prevailing errors. How in the face of the facts the Evangelical clergy can believe that they can rightfully claim a place in the Establishment, it puzzles us to comprehend, and we are thankful to Miss Worboise that her portraits of the Nonconformist clergy very clearly show the identity of principle between them, and many who in our own time not only hold the position in the Church which they felt compelled to abdicate for conscience' sake, but have even been content to become the champions of their oppressors. But it was in the persecution that followed the Ejectment, and which has often been almost overlooked, that the iniquity of the ecclesiastical party of the seventeenth century principally lay. The leading features of this cruel attack upon men who would have been content to live as peaceable subjects, and whose only sin was that they refused to sacrifice their right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, are brought out with great force and beauty by Miss Worboise. She has read extensively on the subject, and supports all her statements by undoubted authority; at the same time showing no little tact in the manner in which the incidents of her story are made to illustrate the history of the period. We sincerely hope that a book so fitted to educate our young people in sound principles as to the authority of conscience, so earnest in its sympathies with truth and righteousness, so stern in its denunciations of hypocrisy and oppression, and presenting so just a view of the much-calumniated confessors and martyrs of our Nonconformity, will have the wide circulation it so well deserves.

"The Lillingstones of Lillingstone" is a tale of a very different kind,—a sketch of the struggles of an ancient family, suddenly deprived of their head and banished from their ancestral home. There is great variety in the characters of the different members of the household, and no little art is shown in the development of the distinctive features of each. It would not be possible to attempt a sketch of the story, but our readers will find it a quiet, simple tale of every-day life, with quite enough of incident to give life and variety. It is pervaded by a deep religious purpose, and will compare very favourably with some of Miss Yonge's tales, being distinguished from them by the absence of all sacerdotal or ritualistic tendencies. The views of character and life which it presents are marked by strong common-sense, and the book altogether deserves a high place in the class to which it belongs.

* *Campion Court: a Tale of the Days of the Ejectment.* London: Virtue Brothers and Co.

*The Lillingstones of Lillingstone.* London: Virtue Brothers and Co.

## BRIEF NOTICES.

*Sketches of Christian Life in England in the Olden Time.* By the Author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family." (T. Nelson and Sons.) We are inclined to give this volume a place amongst historical tales about corresponding to that of Dr. Pauli, entitled, "Pictures "of Old England," amongst historical sketches. The author, always thoroughly studious, conscientiously careful, of distinct and bright imaginativeness, and pure and elegant in style, has surpassed the former works that have deserved and received so hearty a recognition, in the pictures here drawn of the early Christian life of England. Church histories and the Chroniclers have been thoroughly mastered, and the general national character and modes of life of successive periods truly appreciated, as a basis on which the reproduction of fragments, beautiful and solemn, of the early story of religious life in our island home, may be truthfully rested; the result is at once artistically fine, fascinating to the imagination, and profoundly instructive to the mind and heart. "Lights and Shadows of the "Early Dawn" draws its materials from the second century —when the Christianity of Britain reflected probably in its first faith and customs the influence of the Eastern Church. "The Two Martyrs of Verulam" connects across twelve hundred years the martyrdom of Alban with that of George Turberville, "the Gospeller," who suffered in the Marian persecution. But the very heart of the book, worthy to have been, or still to be, a book by itself, in some form suited to an almost universal distribution, is, in our judgment, "Annals of an Anglo-"Saxon family, though three generations:—1. The "Conversion of Northumbia; 2. Saxon Schools and "Homes; 3. Saxon Ministers and Missions." The historical characters here introduced are numerous, and great insight and truth mark the delineation. Paulinus and the Deacon James, Aidan and the Abbess Hilda, Cuthbert and the poet Caedmon, the venerable Bede and St. Boniface, move through the story; and the sketches have fully as much historic value as they have interest for highly imaginative combinations and interpretations of obscure facts. Indeed the element of the real is never sacrificed to the fanciful: and one who should read this book would have on the whole a broad and truthful conception of the periods it pictures. We cannot particularise further: but have great satisfaction in warmly commending the book, as peculiarly fitted to interest the young, to engage them in a serious study of our past religious history, and to make deep and useful impressions on the mind as to the "Christian life, the "life of faith in lowly hearts, the life hidden with "Christ in God, delivered from the changeless round of "natural things, and from the tyranny of mortality, which "rises joyfully, consciously, heavenward to its source, ". . . whose law is not endless revolution, still less "decay and death, but progress, growth, higher and "higher development, fuller and fuller life, even closer "union and more perfect likeness to Him who essense "is Life and whose Nature is Love."

*Shades and Echoes of Old London.* By Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON. (*Leisure Hour* Office.) Mr. Stoughton has already proved his ability to treat of such subjects as that of his pleasant new volume, with the combined qualities of antiquarian reverence, love of our noble England, devotion to our older literature, discrimination of historic character, and genuine human and Christian feeling. Of these "Shades and Echoes"—which we think, by the way, a poor affected title—all that we have intimated may heartily be said. Perhaps very minute accuracy is not always attained; perhaps personal taste magnifies the significance of the really small; perhaps more faith than critical acumen is displayed in the acceptance of certain things. But, in these sketches, the impression as a whole is truthful, and vivid, and rememberable. The idea of the book—the *Memories of Great Men*, as connected with *London localities*—is excellent; and the materials which the author's diligence has collected and his literary skill effectively disposed, are such as should become part of the mental stock of all our young citizens, and such as belong to the most significant and glorious pages of our national history. The volume is reprinted from the *Leisure Hour* of about ten years ago; and we are glad to see it thus reproduced, but we wish that allusions not now applicable had been weeded out.

*British North America.* With Maps. (Religious' Tract Society.) This volume belongs to the series of which "Our Home Islands," "Brazil," "Mexico," "Russia," and others, have already commanded public attention and general approbation. Its writer appears to be well qualified, both by personal experience and by familiarity with all the sources of information, for the task he has undertaken—"to give, in a compendious "form, an accurate and trustworthy account of the "history, condition, and propects of British North "America." He has resided in more than one of the provinces of that territory, and has enjoyed many advantages of making himself acquainted with the actual condition of things, not only on the surface but beneath it: and he has taken care to be complete and impartial in his information. Whatever may be desired to be known of our American colonies—their history, resources, inhabitants, and present state—may be learned, at least in outline, into which all that is essential is condensed, from this plainly and interestingly written little volume. We only regret that the special objects of the

Tract Society should have required its "Introduction," with every word of which we agree, while altogether deprecating, both as a matter of good taste and as a matter of good policy, its obtrusion at the opening of such a work.

*Troubled Waters.* By Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR. (Scottish Temperance League.) We need not say that anything written by Mrs. Balfour is well-considered, purely-conceived, cleverly managed, and devoted to the interests of temperance. But this story, by which many readers will be thoroughly held to its conclusion, notwithstanding a great abundance of interest, deep involution, something of mystery, and an orthodox conclusion, has neither enough living character, nor real knowledge of some aspects of life depicted, nor artistic purpose, to deserve more to be said of it than we have said of Mrs. Balfour's writings in general.

*The Beginnings of the Divine Life.* By H. R. REYNOLDS, B.A., President of Cheshunt College. (Elliot Stock.) This little book—one of the most sincerely thought-out, deeply wise, truly large-hearted, and purely written, that has been contributed in our time to practical theology—is now issued in a cheap form, which will, we hope, secure its introduction and use wherever religious "inquirers" of the more thoughtful order stand in need of guidance or encouragement.

*A Poetical Chronology and Compendium of Ancient British and Modern English History.* (Houlston and Co.) The author's "Poetical" Preface informs the reader that he—

> "To ease the burthen and beguile the way
> Of youthful students, and to aid their minds,
> A Grammar wrote in Rhyme, and the essay
> Was well received, so well indeed, he thought
> Another subject, and another theme,
> Might meet with equal favour and esteem."

Somebody has something to answer for:—for here are 800 pages of the vilest doggrel ever penned. We heartily pity the "youthful student" who is seduced into the painful effort of attempting to "aid his mind" by this dreariest of all mistaken and absurd books that we ever saw. Let us justify the verdict.

> "The Queen, to open Parliament, in state, to-day did go.
> And Hungerford Suspension-bridge was opened, see below.
> The Anti-Corn-Law League Bazaar
> At Covent-garden *held;* (May 5 to 29.)
> A certain class all quailing are,
> To hear Protection's *knell.* (Realised 25,000*l.*)"

And, again:—

> "Helena Augusta
> Victoria, *illustra,*
> Hail, young Princess!
> All grace and peace to thee,
> Rose of our race to be,
> Blessing, and blessed, to be,
> God save the Queen!"

Once more:—

> "The scaffold for building the Palace Hotel, (May 15)
> Near Westminster Hall, overloaded, now fell.
> The new Cancer Hospital should be well known,
> Began by Miss Burdett Coutts, who now laid the first stone."

Those who can enjoy "history" and "poetry" of this order may find 30,000 couplets to their liking in this volume.

*Petit Musée de Littérature Francaise: Gems of French Literature in Prose and Verse.* Two Vols. By M. LE PAGE. (Virtue Brothers and Co.) A very complete collection of extracts from the most eminent French writers, fairly representing the whole circle of national literature. Chronological and critical notices, brief, condensing facts, and discriminating in judgment, are prefixed to the several divisions of the work. Commencing, as to prose writers, with Froissart of the fourteenth century, Philippe de Commines of the fifteenth, and Rabelais, Amyot, and Montaigne, of the sixteenth, it then takes the three succeeding centuries separately, necessarily omitting many names of note so far as extracts from their works are concerned, but giving a few particulars as to every eminent writer in the remarks introductory to each section. The poetry—if any poetry was ever written in French—anyhow, the verse, follows the same division, in a second volume; and commencing with Charles d'Orleans, Clément Marot, &c., ends with Lamartine, Victor Hugo, and Madame de Girardin. It is, we think, the completest body of selections that has been prepared for the use of students of the French language.

The *Pilgrim's Progress.* By JOHN BUNYAN. (Laurie's Entertaining Library.) (T. Murby.) This is *an abridgement,* as the previous works of the series have severally been. It is exceedingly well done; and is better suited in the first instance to the young, especially of the less educated classes, than the work in its completeness. Being very cheap and of very pleasing form, it deserves to be a popular school reward-book.

*Religious Duty.* By F. P. COBBE. (Trübner and Co.) It is enough to say, in the words of the preface, that this book is "designed as a contribution to the "development of *Theism* as a religion for the life no less "than a philosophy for the intellect." It was first published a few years ago, as part of a complete work of which the earliest portion was "The Theory of Intuitive Morals," reviewed by us on its appearance. Every *wise* mind may find quickening suggestions here; but the author's faith, feeling, and tendency, utterly destitute of anything more than belongs to a sentimental Deism, cannot command a particle of sympathy from us. On her first page Miss Cobbe refers to Mr. Mansell as having "ably attacked" the religious doctrine of Schleiermacher. It will seem curious to some that the reference should be made. Having noticed the book when first produced, we have nothing further to say of it,—save that there is enough purity and earnestness in it to make us unutterably sad in turning its pages.

*The Child's Commentator.* By INGRAM COBBIN, M.A. A new Edition, revised and corrected. (Jackson, Walford, and Co.) This condensed edition of a deservedly popular book cannot but be delightful to the young. Its interestingly written pages, in which Scripture narrative in its essentials is combined with illustration of Oriental life and character, and with the lively and tender enforcement of practical lessons, will be wonderfully sustained to the imaginative and inquiring heart of childhood by the numerous coloured pictures and really illustrative woodcuts by which it is accompanied. We are very far from saying that it realises our ideal of Scripture history and religious teaching for children: but its merits are so many that, as we know more intimately its power with the young, we grow more inclined to overlook defects that we cannot possibly deny even when we have made up our minds not to be repelled or discontented by them. It is in the New Testament especially that we desire something more intelligent, vigorous, and directly applicatory of first principles for our children. The publishers have done everything possible to make the book beautiful and worthy of repute.

*Sketches of Natural History.* By MARY HOWITT. (A. W. Bennett.) This new edition of a book perfectly delightful for its truth and simple feeling, is now issued, after passing through many editions, as one of the uniform series of Mrs. Howitt's earlier works. We are quite sure the children in all our families will welcome it, pore over it, sometimes shout over it, as children did thirty years ago. Few books for the young have the true vitality of Mary Howitt's. Need we say more to commend it than that it is the volume which contains "Web-spinner was a miser old," and "Will you walk into my parlour? said the spider to the fly," and "Monkey, merry little fellow"? The woodcuts seem to have a natural belonging to the book; but new ones might have given it a more attractive look.

*Mick Tracy: the Irish Scripture Reader.* (Book Society). This is a new and revised edition of a work which appeared about two years ago. We are afraid to say anything about it; for it is in our memory that the notice we gave it on its first publication was quoted in such manner as to give an entirely erroneous impression of the general opinion we expressed. Sometimes a genial reviewer cautiously gives all the praise he conscientiously can to a well-intentioned book, while marking clearly the limitations of his approval, and having something quite as decisive to say of the faults of the production: and it is contrary to propriety, if not to morality, to attach the name of his journal to a fragment of opinion which misrepresents the main drift of what was written. We do not say that the "Book Society" had anything to do with it: but we know well enough that we learnt a lesson at the time.

*The Poems of John Dryden,* Vol. 1. Edited, with Memoir, by ROBERT BELL. (Charles Griffin and Co.) This continues the reissue of "Bell's English Poets"—at an unprecedentedly low price. The volume is one which, as it happens, we formerly noticed very fully and commendatorily. Our standard poets were never before accessible in such beautiful form, so perfectly edited, and for a mere trifle.

---

## THE MONTHLIES.

*Blackwood* this month has the first part of a narrative that is brightly written and affords pictures of no common interest, entitled, "A Visit to the Cities and Camps "of the Confederate States." The writer is a cavalry officer, who has spent nearly a year among the Confederates, and during that period visited all the principal cities and armies in the field, and was a witness of many interesting events, being present at Gettysburg, the bombardment of Charleston, Chicamauga, &c. There is a sufficiently clever and apparently clearly-purposed use of his materials, to throw a shade of doubt on the profession of the cavalry officer to be "quite unaccustomed to "writing"; but, at any rate, we are not so entirely dependent on his information respecting the South, as to be able to receive without a grain of salt the *facts,* that "the negroes have a great horror of the Yankees, and when in Pennsylvania could not be got to move a "hundred yards from the camp for fear of being kid-"napped," and that in the South, to "abuse or ill-treat a "negro" is to "make quite sure of getting into trouble." "Aunt Ann's Ghost Story" is a capital contribution to the Christmas fireside; but would have had a much finer chance in the days when we were young—the priggish young people now-a-days *don't* turn pale, tremble, and huddle together at such things as these sighs from behind the panel in the desolated billiard-room. "My Latest Vacation Excursion" is admirably continued; but we do not accept all the fragments of opinion scattered over its pleasant narration. "Tony "Butler" is so clever as to deserve to be reviewed as a whole by-and-bye. Mr. "Cornelius O'Dowd" is particularly amusing in his trifling—hitting hard at Social Science Congressists, with a merely infinitesimal amount of truth in his "chaff"; telling "Evangelicals" a little too coarsely, that "clergyman's sore throat" is peculiar to *them,* and is the result of artificial tones used to produce hysterical emotion!—poking suitable fun at Mr. Banting—and, lastly, deploring the greatest fault of the Conservatives, "the tolerating within their "ranks men of rotten allegiance"! We always enjoy—and abuse—*Blackwood;* and do both this month heartily to ourselves, although it supplies neither the slow fun nor the fast provocation of an article on contemporary politics.

The *Cornhill* is specially interesting for its biographical particulars of that fine-natured man and great comic artist who has so recently passed away from us—"John Leech"—of whom it is justly said, as the exhibition of his sketches in oil must have made many of our readers feel, "that it is impossible not to be struck with his "reach as an artist—with the range of his knowledge, "with the accuracy of his eye, with the perfect sym-"pathy that entered into all his touches, with his "clearness and simplicity of expression, with the sense "of beauty and the love of nature that regulated all his "perceptions." The article is illustrated by some of Mr. Leech's earliest sketches, and by the last and unfinished work which he had intended for the *Punch's Almanack* of next year. "Wives and Daughters" is continued with such remarkable power of character-painting and of lurking humour, that we reckon it amongst the best of "every-day stories." Mr. Wilkie Collins's second book of his "Armadale" extends the claim of that suggestively-commenced tale to be regarded as one of the most matured products of his peculiar powers, and one of the most originally-conceived stories now in progress. A capital paper is here on "The "Bars of France and England." An article more singular or more worthy of attention on minor questions of penal discipline, has not appeared in any magazine than that containing "A Convict's Views" of the subject we have indicated. Unhappily there have been too many educated and socially elevated criminals in recent times for it to be at all difficult to receive this paper as the genuine production of one "who has had an unfortunate "experience of life in English prisons, and in the penal "settlements of Australia," and who has retained, notwithstanding his own implication in crime, something like a moral as well as thoroughly intelligent interest in our present methods of dealing with criminals. We think there is a profound suggestion in the following passage, which, however, overlooks *one* end of punishment, namely, to rid society of the presence and activity of those who prey on it.

### A CONVICT'S VIEWS ABOUT CONVICTS.

"The only thing you have to guard against is keeping them in prison too long. Long imprisonments defeat their own end. In the first place, after a time, they lose their power to pain; so all-powerful is use, that probably no system could be devised, short of one involving the most revolting cruelty, which would not come after a while to be borne with indifference. Thus, there is scarcely a prisoner to whom the routine and confinement of prison life continues to be a source of anything like acute suffering after the first year, or whom the second year does not find callous and comfortable. All would prefer being at large—some for love of wife or child, left in the hard world outside, all for love of personal independence. But few feel much; those who feel at all are touched through their affections; and it is hard to cause any but the finer and more highly educated natures much suffering even through these. The same relief comes to them which seems to come to all in great and irremediable trouble, . . . . This power of living for the present seems to be possessed by all alike. It is by no means confined to the class of which I am now speaking. The dark, morose, sullen ruffian, and the conscience-stricken melancholy criminal, who is the convict of our imagination, has no existence in reality, or is to be found only during the first few months after conviction. On the contrary, such unvaried cheerfulness, such general forbearance, such a power of taking everything pleasantly, as animates, almost without exception, those who have been long in confinement, is not perhaps to be met with in any other social circle in the world. Look into the exercise-grounds at Freemantle, and you will say that no party of pleasure was ever apparently so free from disturbing influences, or displayed so great an amount of tranquil enjoyment as the denounced and exiled men before you. And so completely is this the result of other causes than light punishment, that those undergoing the additional and terribly severe sentences for attempting to escape, and other prison offences, are as careless and happy as the rest. Loaded, many of them, with 28lbs. irons day and night, condemned to wear them for one to three years; placed, some of them so loaded, on 11b. of bread a day for sixty or seventy days at a time; and presenting, after such fasts, such a spectacle of emaciation that, if they were to appear (just as they are) in the streets of London, they would raise a general burst of indignation—they yet defy it all. Their punishment is very painful at first, and sufficiently painful all along to make them feel very savage and *quietly* cherish a future revenge. But after the first fourteen days, which they say is worse than all the rest, they suffer no acute pain. Borne up by the elasticity of youth,—strong in their motto, 'I can do it,' and becoming better able, mentally, if not physically, to bear their sufferings every successive day,—they grow as indifferent to their additional sentence as they did to their original one."

*Fraser,* besides the article on "Ireland," already noticed in our columns, and the continuation of its tales, has the fourth and last part of Mr. Ottley's "Notes on Diplomacy"—which closes with the decided advocacy of "a resumption by Parliament of its old-"established constitutional functions, in international "dealings, and more especially in matters of peace and war"; and we are grateful for this earnest plea o common-sense, against a present abuse—"Secret

"Diplomacy," which is supported "by Court influence "and all the resources of red-tapeism." The "Curiosities "of the Patent Office," suggests the availableness of a large amount of hitherto unused materials, for all sorts of purposes to which periodical writers devote themselves. Mr. Kaye's "History of the Sepoy War," is reviewed by one who apprehends some of the Indian problems of the future; but who can ask, as to the shattered creed of Hindoos, "Will Christianity, as "usually understood amongst us, be able to take its "place? Not unless it is really true, and is able to prove "its truth against all comers?" Such a remark unquestionably implies that "Christianity as usually "understood" has not "proved its truth"; for, if it were held to have done so, the answer to the writer's question would, in his own implication, be given at once affirmatively. Such is the general *Fraser* doubtfulness on things religious. Mr. Boyd continues his articles in the well-worked vein everyone now knows so well.

## LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

A bust of Thackeray, by the Baron Marochetti, is to be placed in Westminster Abbey, close to the effigy of Joseph Addison.

Captain Burton, who is about to leave Europe for some years, has just published a volume on "The Nile Basin," in which he reiterates his denial that the Nile has been traced to its source.

There is now preparing for publication, in one volume, "An Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution, from the Reign of Henry VII. to the Present Time," by Earl Russell; a new edition, with an introduction.

Father Oakley's "History of the Tractarian Movement," which is nearly ready, will contain its author's personal recollections of the religious movement which takes its name from the "Tracts for the Times," especially of that part of it in which he himself was engaged.

It is reported from Rome that the owner of the gigantic statue of Hercules, recently discovered, has presented it to the Pope. Righetti, the owner, had previously refused an offer of 40,000*l.* for it.

Mr. John Leech has left behind him more than two thousand sketches, some finished in water-colours, some the merest outline, and amongst the collection will be found the originals of all his *Punch* triumphs. These sketches, after being arranged by Mr. Millais, will be sold, and will doubtless command large prizes.

Lord Derby's "Homer."—The *Times* introduces four columns of quotations from Lord Derby's translation of Homer, by remarking that it is another of those admirable displays of the laborious culture and graceful learning with which our greatest statesmen delight to relieve their eternal occupations, and a wonderful evidence of the perfection of the instruments which the country produces for the discharge of its weightiest duties.

Shakspeare in Birmingham.—We have to record a discovery of great interest in connexion with England's greatest poet which has recently been made in this town. In the offices of Birmingham solicitors, whose names at present we are not at liberty to publish, some dozen important deeds, including conveyances, grants, leases, &c., have been discovered relating to property adjoining Shakspeare's house in Henley-street, on the east side. These deeds bear dates from 1573 to about 1660. John Shakspeare, the father of the poet, was present at the signature of several, and the name of William Shakspeare himself is repeated a few times in some of them. The deeds are in excellent preservation; and the seals are in an unusually perfect condition. We believe that the seal attached to some of these deeds is likely to lead to some very interesting discoveries, and to throw considerable light on our known Shakspearean relics.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

The Prince Consort Memorial.—The sculptured works connected with the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde-park are very extensive. They will all be executed in Sicilian marble, the same as that of which the Marble Arch in Hyde-park is constructed, and which appears to stand externally in our climate better than any other description. Its colour is not pure white, but it is sufficiently so for external works. The larger works will be at the lower angles of the pyramid of steps, and the groups of figures will represent the four quarters of the world. Mr. M'Dowell has in hand the group of Europe, Mr. Foley has Asia; Africa has been confided to Mr. Theed, and America to Mr. John Bell. At each angle of the podium, and having a cluster of granite columns at the back, there is also a marble group, though somewhat smaller in dimensions. These groups are—Agriculture, which has been given to Mr. Calder Marshall; Manufactures, which Mr. Weeks has in hand; Commerce, which has been given to Mr. Thorneycroft; and Engineering, which is from the design of Mr. Lawlor. On the upper portion of the shrine will be the figures of the virtues, the arts, and sciences idealised, which are to be executed in Sicilian marble by Messrs. Philip and Armistead.

Too Much at Once.—Lord Chesterfield one day, at an inn where he dined, complained very much that the plates and dishes were very dirty. The waiter, with a degree of pertness, observed, "It is said every one must eat a peck of dirt before he dies." "That may be true," said Chesterfield, "but no one is obliged to eat it all at one meal, you dirty dog."

## Miscellaneous News.

The National Reform Union.—At a meeting of working men, held under the auspices of the National Reform Association, in the Temperance Hall, Kirby-street, Manchester, on Friday evening, Mr. Brown in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the time has now arrived when the great mass of the people of this country ought to be entrusted with the franchise; that the increased education, the improvement in morals, and the general progress of the nation since 1832, make it a gross injustice to longer exclude the labouring classes from the pale of the constitution, and that this meeting therefore decides to aid the National Reform Union in the great work which it is inaugurating. There was a large attendance, and several self-termed "old Reformers" addressed the meeting.—*Manchester Examiner.*

Federals and Confederates in Bristol.—A meeting was convened at Broadmead-rooms, Bristol, on Thursday, to adopt an address from Bristol, expressive of gratification at the re-election of President Lincoln, and the consequent continuance and extension of the anti-slavery policy which the Federal Government has inaugurated under his administration; 6d. and 2d. were charged for admission. The room was crowded to excess. Mr. Powell, a working man, in dumb show, moved that Mr. Warren, town councillor, should act as chairman. Mr. Warren was unable to get a hearing, the audience singing, "We won't go home till morning," "John Brown," and other songs. Cheers were given for Jeff. Davis and Lee, and groans for Grant, Butler, and Lincoln. At last a rush was made on the platform. Messrs. Handel Cossham and other intending speakers were ignominiously routed. The promoters of the meeting stood together at the back of the platform, a devoted band, and for some time they listened to the jeers and hootings which assailed them from all quarters; but they at last retreated. Some Northern sympathisers remaining, another charge was made. The chairman's table was wrenched in pieces, and the platform left in possession of the friends of the South. After the lapse of about an hour, the gas was lowered and the police cleared the room.

Early Closing Movement.—The annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the Early Closing Movement drew together a most crowded and respectable assemblage on Friday evening at the Queen's Concert-room, Hanover-square. The chair was taken by Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers. The secretary read a brief report setting forth the great number of shops now closed at an early part of the evening, especially on Saturday. The gallant chairman then addressed the meeting, speaking in congratulatory terms of the progress of the movement. He expressed his own opinion that England had reached its culminating point of prosperity; and it behoved them to take example from what had passed in other countries—to see that nothing was done to interfere with the independence and power of the middle-class. He dwelt on the connection between the work of the association and the volunteer movement, in which he was happy to say a great and steady increase was taking place. He proceeded to advocate early closing, Saturday half-holidays, and early payment of wages. Sir Thomas Phillips next spoke on the value of the movement as increasing opportunity for mental improvement to the young men. The Rev. J. B. Owen, in a good-humoured and felicitous speech, next advocated the claims of the association. The Rev. J. B. Brown called upon the young men to justify by their conduct the leisure hours they had so nobly won. Captain Jay next addressed the meeting. Mr. J. P. Knight (Messrs. J. Shoolbred and Co.) congratulated the meeting on the progress of the cause. One abuse had, however, crept into the movement. Many of the friends of early-closing in the City made use of their Saturday afternoon to go shopping at the West-end. (Laughter.) Mr. G. Williams (Messrs. Hitchcock and Co.) said that that firm were heart and soul in the movement. He moved a vote of thanks to the chairman. Mr. W. E. Shipton seconded the resolution, and the chairman acknowledged the vote. A choir sang at suitable intervals, and in the most effective manner, several glees and part-songs, and this formed not the least attractive feature of the "celebration."

Education of the Freedmen.—A meeting of Independent and Baptist ministers was held at the Congregational Library, on Tuesday evening last, to receive a statement from the Rev. Professor Brand, D.D., who is president of a college in Indiana for the education of both white and coloured students. About thirty ministers were present, among whom we noticed the Revs. J. H. Wilson, R. Ashton, I. V. Mummery, J. Pillans, Dr. Waddington, W. Tyler, A. Good, J. Stanion, R. Wallace, W. O'Neill, P. Gast, James Kennedy, W. Teall, C. Catling, Esq., and Drs. Underhill and Tomkins. The Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney, was called to the chair, and the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., was appointed recording secretary. A letter was read from Dr. Price expressing his cordial approbation of Dr. Brand's object in visiting this country. The statement of a man like Dr. Brand, who has devoted the ripest years of his life, not merely to the temporary relief, but to the permanent elevation of the coloured race, could not fail to be deeply interesting. His account of the coloured settlement near Terre Haute, and of the heroic efforts of the coloured granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, sufficiently proved the industry and capacity of the negro race; and the narrative of his visits to coloured churches of Louisville, Kentucky, and to the convention of coloured people at St. Louis, clearly proved their love of religion, of liberty, and of good schooling. Many questions were put to Dr. Brand, in reference to the working of his own institution, the teachers and missionaries who had sprung from it, and its thorough undenominationalism. The Rev. John Curwen spoke of his intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. Brand during the last five months. A resolution, moved by the Rev. James Spong, and seconded by the Rev. F. Trestrail, cordially commending him to the sympathy and support of the churches, was passed unanimously. Dr. Brand's acceptability in the pulpit peculiarly fits him to present this missionary cause before Christian congregations on the Sabbath-day. He well said that the freedom of the body was only a small part of true emancipation. He has suffered hardships enough to prove his earnestness in this cause. We are glad to know that he has received and forwarded to Indiana handsome contributions from at least five members of the Buxton family, from Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. P. A. Taylor, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. J. Gurney Barclay, and others.

Memorial to the Late Sir G. C. Lewis.—The ceremony of inaugurating the memorial which has been raised by the inhabitants of the county of Radnor to the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis took place on Wednesday. The monument itself is an octagonal memorial cross, raising to a height of seventy-seven feet, and having a base of twenty-five feet, which rises in three stages, which are surmounted by a decorated spire bearing the cross. The ceremony took place in the presence of an immense assembly, and amidst great demonstrations of respect for the deceased baronet. At about half-past eleven the subscribers to the memorial and their friends assembled in the Town-hall, and marched to the site of the monument, accompanied by bands of music. Close to the monument there was a spacious tent erected, in which was a large platform. Sir John Walsh, lord-lieutenant of the county, presided, and paid a just tribute of respect to the late distinguished statesman and scholar. The Earl of Clarendon, who was present by the special invitation of the committee, spoke at great length on the enduring monument which Sir George Cornewall Lewis had erected to his memory in the hearts of his countrymen. In the course of his speech he said:

The assembly which I see around me to-day, and the beautiful monument before us, unmistakably attest that Radnorshire appreciated the worth and mourns the loss of a dear friend; but of that which Sir G. Lewis was in the sanctum of domestic life I am better able, perhaps, than any one present to say; for during twenty years of the closest fraternal intimacy, every day of which increased my respect and affection for him, I never saw his temper ruffled, never heard him utter an unkind word, and never knew him miss an opportunity to do a kind act. (Cheers.) His unvarying good nature, his keen sense of humour, his power of adapting himself to every character and disposition with which he came in contact, made the youngest child feel as much at ease with him as the most intelligent man, and concentrated in him the love of the domestic circle in which he lived. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of St. David's, who next addressed the meeting, dwelt prominently on the high classical attainments of the deceased, and the practical uses to which they were applied. The succeeding speakers were Mr. Vernon Harcourt and the Rev. Sir Gilbert Lewis, the latter accepting the monument with pride, satisfaction, and gratitude, and promising that he would always endeavour to protect and sustain it. (Cheers.) The cost of the memorial amounted to 1,000*l.*

The United Kingdom Alliance.—The anniversary *soirée* of the London auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance was held on Monday night at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, and was attended by about 300 of the friends and supporters of the movement. The chair was occupied by Sir G. B. Pechell, and on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Brown, Professor Newman, the Rev. J. S. Workman, Mr. J. H. Raper, Mr. Richardson, Mr. J. R. Taylor, and various other gentlemen. After partaking of tea and coffee, the company resolved itself into a general meeting, and various addresses in support of the principles of the Alliance and in favour of Mr. Lawson's Permissive Bill were made. The report read by the secretary stated that the number of the enrolled members of the Alliance in London was upwards of 1,600. The debt of the auxiliary was now nearly paid off, and by an arrangement with the executive, London subscriptions were forwarded to Manchester, and the London auxiliary would receive grants from the executive as it required them. The steps taken to support Mr. Lawson's bill resulted in sending up 191 petitions bearing 12,961 signatures in its favour, of which petitions 59 were from public meetings. In those petitions a mass of enlightened sentiment and social influence was represented, which was an indication of the growing strength of the Alliance agitation. The Rev. Dr. Brown moved, and the Rev. J. S. Workman seconded the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to. Resolutions were then adopted to the effect that the work of electoral organisation was of pre-eminent moment, especially in view of a general election, and ought to be prosecuted with untiring energy by all the friends of the Alliance, and that the first trial of strength in Parliament on the second reading of Mr. Lawson's bill was a gratifying reward for past exertions, and was highly encouraging to all the friends of permissive prohibition. Resolutions urging liberal contributions in support of the movement, and thanks to Sir George Pechell for his numerous services to the cause of the Alliance,

and on behalf of the sobriety of the people, were also passed. Among the speakers to the resolutions were Messrs. Raper, Gilbert, E. O. Greening, S. Dibley, the Rev. Dr. Brown, Professor Newman, and Mr. J. Bonomi.

## Gleanings.

Snow to the depth of two feet has fallen at Badenoch.

The celebrated racer Blair Athol has just been sold for 7,500 guineas.

Why is John Bigger's boy larger than his father? —Because he is a little Bigger.

The tallest soldier in the army is Corporal Moffat, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, whose height is 6 feet 7½ inches.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Friday, 45,000*l.* was voted for the formation of a park in Finsbury.

An iron cash-box, belonging to some shopkeeper or merchant of the first century, has been found among the ruins of Pompeii.

The recently-enlarged church connected with Sherburn Hospital, near Durham, was completely destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning last.

A prospectus has been issued of the Telegraphic News Association, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each. The head offices will be in London and Brussels. Mr. Reuter must look out.

The cost of a half-mile of the Metropolitan extension line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, north of the Thames, is 1,000,000*l.*, probably the most costly half-mile of railway in the world.

Mr. James Skene, of Rubislaw, Aberdeenshire, died at Frewen Hall, Oxford, on Sunday, in his ninetieth year. He was one of the earliest and most intimate friends of Sir Walter Scott.

Since the passing of the Limited Liability Act, in 1855-6, upwards of 4,000 companies have been registered with limited liability, and only 500 with unlimited liability.

The oldest newspaper in the world is published in Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of silk, and, it is said, has made a weekly appearance for upwards of a thousand years.

A new Mohammedan mosque is to be erected in Cape Town for one of the principal Malay congregations. It is expected to prove one of the handsomest architectural ornaments of the city, and is to cost several thousand pounds.

"Are you fond of Hogg's tales?" we ventured to ask of a Hoggshollow gentleman, the other evening. "Yes, I like 'em roasted, with salt on 'em," was the response. "No; but I mean, have you read Hogg's tales?" "No, indeed," said he, "our hogs are all white or black. I don't think there is a red one among them."—*American Paper.*

CIVILISATION AND GIN.—A missionary in London was recently riding on the outside of a cab, and told the driver that he had been in China. Cabby was much interested, and promptly asked, "Are they a civilised-like people about there, sir? do they take their gin of a morning?"

A correspondent sends the following:—"Two ladies were discussing the merits of the Rev. Mr. Punshon. One said, that after all she could bring but little away with her. 'Ah,' said the other, 'you forget that what you get from him *must be drunk on the premises.*'"

THE RISING SON.—Pope dining once with Frederick, Prince of Wales, paid the prince many compliments. "I wonder, Pope," said the Prince, "that you, who are so severe on kings, should be so complaisant to me." "It is," said the wily bard, "because I like the lion before his claws are grown."

A person lately inquired how often fresh meat could be supplied to a family residing for the summer season in a village not many miles from Brechin. "Weel, weel, sir," replied a woman apparently well acquainted with the capabilities of the district, "ye maun gie your orders aforehand, as our butcher only kills half a beast at a time."

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

COX.—Sept. 18, at Norwood, near Adelaide, South Australia, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Cox, of a son and daughter, the former stillborn.

BRUCE.—Nov. 24, at Highfield, Huddersfield, the wife of the Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., of a son, stillborn.

JONES.—Nov. 30, at Langharne, the wife of the Rev. G. Jones, of a daughter.

DEANE.—Dec. 4, at Harrold, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. George Deane, B.A., B.Sc., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

YOUNG—PUNTIS.—Nov. 22, at Portland Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Alexander Young, of Shirley, to Kate, youngest daughter of Mr. Josiah Puntis, 16, Above-bar, Southampton.

MITCHELL—RAMSEY.—Nov. 24, at Mandsley-street Independent Chapel, Bolton-le-Moors, by the Rev. Mr. Best, Mr. John Mitchell, Bolton-le-Moors, to Mrs. Annie Ramsey, fourth daughter of the late James Hargreaves, Esq., Stirkenhills House, Padiham, near Burnley.

SHERIFF—VEITCH.—Nov. 25, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, James Sheriff, Esq., of Birkenhead, to Miss Veitch, of Warwick, daughter of the late William Veitch, Esq., of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

SAPH—BUSE.—Nov. 27, at Mount-pleasant Chapel, Swansea, by the Rev. C. Short, M.A., Mr. Daniel Saph, to Annie, daughter of the late Mr. William Buse, of Park-street, Swansea.

THORNTON—MOTE.—Nov. 29, at Dacre-park Chapel, by the Rev. T. Jones, of Blackheath, Mr. Alfred Elijah Thornton, of South Norwood, to Mary, second daughter of James Mote, Esq., of Eltham House, Lee.

BENNETT—EXLEY.—Nov. 29, at the Baptist Chapel, Barnsley, by the Rev. J. Compston, Mr. Charles Bennett, grocer, West-street, Leeds, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Exley, of Barnsley.

SHAW—BAIRSTOW.—Nov. 30, at Buxton-road Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. John Clulow, of London, assisted by the Rev. E. Skinner, James, younger son of John Shaw, Esq., Croft House, Lockwood, near Huddersfield, to Sarah Hannah, eldest daughter of O. Bairstow, Esq., of Huddersfield.

WEBB—CALVER.—Dec. 1, at the Independent Chapel, Halesworth, by the Rev. J. Haas, Mr. William Webb, of Walpole, to Miss Mary Ann Calver, of Rumburgh.

### DEATHS.

DRYLAND.—Nov. 23, at Kettering, aged twenty-five, Sarah Lydia, the wife of J. W. Dryland, Esq., of that place, and elder daughter of J. C. Thorowgood, Esq., of Totteridge. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

WEBSTER.—Nov. 24, in the faith of Christ, Jane, the beloved wife of the Rev. Edwin Webster, of the Manor House, Wigan. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

ELLIS.—Nov. 25, at Hollybank, near Dewsbury, of scarlet fever, Mary Hattersley, aged eleven years, the second daughter; Nov. 26, Charlotte, aged twelve years, the firstborn child, and Robert Hattersley, aged eight years, the only surviving son of Robert H. Ellis, Esq. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

KELSALL.—Nov. 27, Joseph Kelsall, of Deeplish Cottage, Rochdale.

ARCHER.—Nov. 30, at Hans-place, the Rev. Thomas Archer, D.D.

HOOLE.—Dec. 2, at Blackburn, Abigail, the wife of William Hoole, in her sixty-eighth year.

FOWLER.—Dec. 4, aged thirty-nine, John Fowler, Esq., inventor of the steam plough, &c.

PRENTICE.—Dec. 4, after a very short illness, in her eleventh year, Fanny Maria, third daughter of Manning and Susanna Prentice, Violet-hill, Stowmarket.

HOWARD.—Dec. 5, at Castle Howard, in his sixty-third year, the Right Hon. George William Frederick Howard, seventh Earl of Carlisle, K.G., P.C.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds have fallen rather heavily during the week. To-day's Consols for delivery were quoted as low as 88⅞ less the dividend, but there was subsequently a rise of ¼. The closing prices were 88⅞, 89, for money, and the 8th December, and 89⅜ for the January settlement.

The requirements of the commercial public for accommodation have been rather heavy.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, November 30.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Notes issued .. | £27,855,260 | Government Debt | £11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities .. | 3,634,900 |
| | | Gold Coin & Bullion | 13,205,260 |
| | £27,855,260 | | £27,855,260 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | £14,553,000 | Government Securities | £10,474,512 |
| Rest | 3,286,211 | Other Securities .. | 18,629,163 |
| Public Deposits .... | 6,301,202 | Notes | 8,032,160 |
| Other Deposits .... | 13,272,161 | Gold & Silver Coin | 784,664 |
| Seven Day and other Bills | 507,955 | | |
| | £37,920,529 | | £37,920,529 |

Dec. 1, 1864. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have been placed by the common consent of mankind, at the head of internal remedies for removing obnoxious poisons from the blood, and from the living tissues of the human body. They have saved thousands from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, constipation, liver complaint, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. They never fail to give relief to a sufferer from scorbutic affections, and, in most cases, they effect a complete cure. Excessive weariness and debility—the warnings of decreasing organic energy and vital decay—are replaced by vigour and healthful action in every organ throughout the system, by the restorative and exhilarating influence of this life-sustaining preparation.

## Markets.

### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The show of English wheat this morning was small, and the condition of a portion of it was indifferent. The trade remains the same as last Monday, prices for both English and foreign being without alteration. Barley of all descriptions realises about the quotations of this day week, but the sale is not active. Beans and peas the same as last Monday. The arrivals of foreign oats for the past week have been small, but three large steamers have arrived this morning from Sweden and the near ports. These are offered on the same terms as last week, but do not meet a ready sale. Russian descriptions, however, are saleable, at an improvement of about 6d. per qr. from the rates of last Monday.

### CURRENT PRICES.

| | Per Qr. s. | s. |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT— | | |
| Essex and Kent, red, 1863 .. .. | 34 to | 38 |
| Ditto 1864 .. .. | 35 | 39 |
| White, 1863 .. .. | 39 | 44 |
| ,, 1864 .. .. | 39 | 45 |
| Foreign red .. .. | 38 | 40 |
| ,, white .. | 40 | 49 |
| BARLEY— | | |
| English malting .. | 29 | 33 |
| Chevalier .. .. | 34 | 35 |
| Distilling .. .. | 24 | 26 |
| Foreign .. .. .. | 22 | 32 |
| MALT— | | |
| Pale .. .. .. | 58 | 63 |
| Chevalier .. .. | 60 | 64 |
| Brown .. .. .. | 50 | 54 |
| BEANS— | | |
| Ticks .. .. .. | 34 | 37 |
| Harrow .. .. .. | 38 | 40 |
| Small .. .. .. | 39 | 40 |
| Egyptian .. .. | 32 | 33 |

| | Per Qr. s. | s. |
|---|---|---|
| PEAS— | | |
| Grey .. .. .. | 33 to | 36 |
| Maple .. .. .. | 36 | 38 |
| White .. .. .. | 35 | 39 |
| Boilers .. .. .. | 36 | 39 |
| Foreign, white .. | 36 | 38 |
| RYE .. .. .. .. | 26 | 28 |
| OATS— | | |
| English feed .. .. | 19 | 22 |
| ,, potatoe .. | 23 | 27 |
| Scotch feed .. .. | 20 | 23 |
| ,, potatoe .. | 24 | 27 |
| Irish black .. .. | 18 | 22 |
| ,, white .. .. | 19 | 23 |
| Foreign feed .. .. | 18 | 22 |
| FLOUR— | | |
| Town made .. .. | 36 | 40 |
| Country Marks .. | 29 | 35 |
| Norfolk & Suffolk | 27 | 28 |

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

### BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, December 5.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 12,143 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 9,752; in 1862, 5,033; in 1861, 4,951; in 1860, 6,103; 1859, 4,311; 1858, 4,322. The supply of foreign beasts and calves here to-day was limited; of sheep tolerably good. The general condition of the stock, however, was inferior. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were limited, and in improved condition. All good and prime breeds commanded a steady sale; nevertheless the extreme rates of last week were not supported. Inferior beasts moved off slowly at previous currencies. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire the arrivals comprised 1,900 shorthorns, &c; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; from Scotland, 295 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 300 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was moderate, the quality of most breeds was very middling. The best Downs and half-breds sold readily, at very full prices; but inferior breeds were dull, at barely late rates. The top figure was 5s. 10d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was limited, moved off freely at late rates. The quotations ranged from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The pork trade was in a much better condition, with a good demand; but large hogs were very dull. The Great Christmas market will be held here on Monday next.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inf. coarse beasts. | 3 6 | to 4 2 | Prime Southdown | 5 8 | to 5 10 |
| Second quality . | 4 4 | 4 10 | Lambs . . . . | | |
| Prime large oxen. | 5 0 | 5 2 | Lge. coarse calves | 4 2 | 4 8 |
| Prime Scots, &c.. | 5 4 | 5 6 | Prime small . . | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| Coarse inf. sheep. | 3 10 | 4 6 | Large hogs . . | 3 6 | 4 4 |
| Second quality . | 4 8 | 5 0 | Neat sm. porkers. | 4 6 | 4 10 |
| Pr. coarse woolled | 5 2 | 5 6 | | | |

Suckling calves, 18s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 26s each

### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, December 5.

The supplies of town and country-killed meat on sale at these markets are but moderate. The trade generally speaking rules inactive, yet prices are firm for all descriptions.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior beef . | 3 0 | to 3 4 | Small pork . | 4 6 | to 5 0 |
| Middling ditto . | 3 6 | 4 0 | Inf. mutton . | 3 6 | 4 0 |
| Prime large do. | 4 2 | 4 4 | Middling ditto . | 4 2 | 4 6 |
| Do. small do.. | 4 6 | 4 8 | Prime ditto . | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| Large pork. | 3 6 | 4 4 | Veal . . | 3 10 | 4 8 |

### PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Dec. 6

TEA.—Business has remained very quiet, the trade having been occupied with the samples of the quantity to be offered at public sale this day.

SUGAR.—The market has remained very dull, and prices have been barely sustained. In the refined market also rather lower rates are current.

COFFEE.—There has been a fair demand for colonial descriptions, and steady prices have been realised for superior qualities.

RICE.—The dealings have been on a moderate scale, and late prices have, in most instances, been well sustained.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 5.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,993 firkins butter, and 2,017 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 16,037 casks of butter, and 793 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market the trade was quiet, and the transactions were of a limited character. Prices nominally unchanged. Foreign met a fair sale, and the quality of the Dutch having improved, prices advanced 2s. per cwt. Early in the week bacon declined 2s. per cwt; but the supply not being equal to the demand, the market rallied at the close, and sales of best Waterford made at 58s., on board.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 5.—These markets continue to be tolerably supplied with home-grown potatoes. In most descriptions a fair average business is doing, and prices rule firm. The supply of foreign produce was small. The imports into London, last week, was 167 bags, &c., from Hamburg, 13 Tonning, and 2 from Boulogne.

SEEDS, Monday, Dec. 5.—In the seed market the trade has continued brisk during the past week, at full prices for all descriptions. The red seed meets a continuous demand, and with scanty supplies of new higher values were paid for yearlings. White seed is without change. Trefoil is more inquired for, and is at full prices.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Dec. 3.—The market for flax is firm, and prices the same as last week. In hemp a fair business is doing, at 31*l.* to 34*l.* for clean Russian qualities. Jute is firmer, and commands rather more money. Coir goods are steady, at late rates.

WOOL, Monday, December 28.—Since our last report the demand for most kinds of English wool has become heavy, and in some instances the quotations are a shade lower than in the previous week. There is a slight increase in the supply on offer. For shipment to the continent the inquiry is much restricted.

TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 5.—The tallow trade is dull, and prices have given way. New P.Y.C. is quoted at 40s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow is selling at 41s. 3d. net cash. Rough fat is selling at 2s. 2½d. per 8lbs.

OIL, Monday, Dec. 5.—Linseed and rape oils are in fair demand, at 33s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is firm, and foreign refined commands 46s. per cwt. Olive, cocoanut, and palm oils are steady. Fish oils continue dull. French spirits of turpentine command 62s. per cwt.

COALS, Monday, December 5.—Market without alteration from last day. Hetton's, 23s.; Haswell's, 23s.; Hartlepool, 23s.; Tees, 23s.; Hartley's, 19s. 6d.; Norton Anthracite, 22s. 25 fresh arrivals, 1 left from last market.

## Advertisements.

NEW EDITION.—POST FREE.

GABRIEL'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH.
(ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE)

Explaining the only effectual mode of supplying Artificial Teeth without pain, to answer in every particular the purpose of natural masticators.

GABRIEL'S "Pamphlet on the Teeth" should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist.—Morning Herald.

These Teeth are supplied on the principle of Capillary Attraction and Suction, thus dispensing entirely with springs, and are supplied at moderate charges.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

LONDON:

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.

CITY ESTABLISHMENT:

36. LUDGATE-HILL. 36.

(Four Doors from the Railway Bridge.)

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. GABRIEL guarantee every case they undertake.

AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, from Four to Seven and Ten to Fifteen Guineas per Set, best in Europe, warranted. Single Teeth and partial Sets at proportionate moderate charges.

# BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

THE

## GENERAL FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY COMPANY

ARE NOW EXHIBITING

AN ENTIRELY NOVEL DESCRIPTION OF FURNITURE,

Manufactured expressly for them, of Native British Wood.

IT IS LIGHT, CHASTE, AND ELEGANT IN CHARACTER, AND

**SUITABLE FOR FIRST-CLASS BED-ROOMS.**

THE GENERAL FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY COMPANY, LIMITED

(F. J. ACRES, MANAGER),

24 AND 25, BAKER-STREET, W.

N.B. The Company's Illustrated Catalogue of Furniture is forwarded, post free, on application.

**FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES**

AT

# DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.
DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.
DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.
DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.
DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.
DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.
DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.
DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.
DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three-light glass from 63s.
DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.
DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.
DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.
DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.
DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns French and English.
DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.
DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong and serviceable.
DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.
DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (Opening to the Monument), LONDON-BRIDGE.

Now ready, in post 8vo, price 4s. 6d. cloth,

A CLEAN SKIN: How to Get it and How to Keep it. By J. WILKINS WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., Eng., of St. John's College, Oxford, late House Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

LETTER from the Rev. ELIAS OLDWAYS to the EDITOR of the "ECLECTIC REVIEW," concerning CHURCH CONGRESSES, CONGREGATIONAL UNIONS, and OTHER the LIKE MATTERS. See the "ECLECTIC and CONGREGATIONAL REVIEW" for DECEMBER, price One Shilling, post free.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

Price 5s. cloth extra, or by Post 5s. 6d.

**SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE**

BY

F. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D.

"These are in every way excellent sermons."—Spectator.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES, with nearly 300 Bible Pictures—a Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d.; originally published at 12s. Sent post free from JOHN FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant. Every family should have this pretty book.

FIELD'S HANDSOME FAMILY BIBLES, from 10s. to twenty guineas: Pocket Bibles, with rims and clasps, from 2s. 6d. to 3l. 3s.; elegantly bound Church Services from 2s. to 4l. 4s.; Prayer-books in every variety, from 1s. to 5l. 5s. The largest stock in the world, at FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN-MAKER to the QUEEN, begs to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the Public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions which, for EXCELLENCE of TEMPER, QUALITY of MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS in PRICE, must ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers and Booksellers. Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, Birmingham; at 91, John-street, New York; and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

Part 1, price 1s., Now Ready,

TO BE COMPLETED IN TWELVE SHILLING PARTS, DEMY 8vo,

PARABLE, or DIVINE POESY.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN

THEOLOGY AND MORALS:

SELECTED FROM THE GREAT DIVINES,

and Systematically Arranged,

By R. A. BERTRAM,

"Theology consists:—1. of Sacred History. 2. PARABLE, or DIVINE POESY; and 3. of Holy Doctrine."—Bacon.

In one volume, and under a systematic arrangement, will be presented the choicest contributions of the greatest preachers of all ages to what Bacon distinguishes as the second branch of Theology. "Theology," he says, "consists (1) of Sacred History; (2) PARABLE, or DIVINE POESY; and (3) of Holy Doctrine, or Precept, as its fixed Philosophy." In this passage, the term "poesy," it will be seen, is used without regard to the poetic style.

The various illustrations are placed under appropriate headings; each article thus formed is subdivided, so as to give coherence to the whole; and each subdivision is chronologically arranged, so as to indicate the progress of thought on the fundamental articles of the Christian Faith in the several ages of the Church. In addition to the many obvious advantages of such careful arrangement, in the case of each article the divisions and subdivisions constitute outlines of sermons; so that, in addition to several thousand illustrations, the work will contain nearly five hundred homiletic skeletons. The value of such a volume to the Lay Preacher and the Sunday-school Teacher will be at once apparent.

The work is entirely unsectarian in its character, but it will be found that, widely as on many minor points the writers differ, on the fundamental articles of the Christian verity they are substantially one. In the higher regions of illustrations, as in the higher regions of hymnology, the Church of all ages and climes speaks *one on*. While unsectarian, the work is not latitudinarian, but Catholic.

A full Prospectus, with Specimen Pages, can be had from the Publisher, F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 162, REGENT-STREET, W. (Mr. Crellin.) Vignettes, Miniatures, Coloured Portraits, and every description of Artistic Photography. Copies, Enlargements, or Reductions made from Glass, Paper, or Daguerreotype Portraits. Album Portraits, 3s. 6d.; or 10 for 10s. 6d.

ALBUM PORTRAITS, one for 2s. 6d., 10 for 10s., at the LONDON SCHOOL of PHOTOGRAPHY (Mr. S. PROUT NEWCOMBE).

Addresses.—103, Newgate-street; 174, Regent-street; 52, Cheapside; Pantheon, Oxford-street; Myddelton-hall, Islington; 23, Poultry; and 52, King William-street.

Now ready, a Portrait of

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

| No. | in. | in. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 by 12, | mounted in Oxford frames | . . | 7 | 6 |
| 2 | 15 by 11, | " | " . . | 10 | 6 |
| 3 | arte de Visite | | " . . | 1 | 0 |

Published by Hatch Brothers, School of Photography, Oxford

## NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Shortly will be published,

MY LIFE and LABOURS in LONDON: A Step Nearer the Mark. By JAMES INCHES, Author of "Life Story," a "Prize Autobiography," &c. Dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, D.C.L., Chancellor of the Exchequer. In one vol. 8vo. Cloth, 3s. 6d.; extra cloth, with photo portraits, 5s.

STRIVE and WAIT; or, Passages in the Life of Philip Marsham. By JOHN ROSE BUTLIN, F.S.A. In One Vol., post 8vo.

Dedicated, by permission, to Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P.

THE WILD FLOWERS of the SOUL: a Book of Original Poems. By the Author of "The Lost Child," &c., &c. Price 7s. 6d.

Dedicated, by Permission, to the Right Hon. the Viscountess Middleton.

THE LOST CHILD, and OTHER POEMS. By the Author of "The Wild Flowers of the Soul," &c., &c. Price 3s. 6d.

HINTS on the EDUCATION of CHILDHOOD. By the Rev. JAMES COPNER, M.A., Incumbent of Frithelstock, Devon. Second Edition, crown 8vo, cloth.

Now publishing,

THE INDEX to the "TIMES," and to the TOPICS and EVENTS of the YEAR 1863. Royal 8vo, cloth lettered, price 7s. 6d.

All public events, whether they relate to nations or individuals, with all topics and subjects of a public nature, are here chronicled, and references are given by which the minute details relating to these events and subjects may readily be traced in the columns of the leading journal. To the columns of other journals the INDEX will be found to give almost equal facilities for reference.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SHIRLEY HALL ASYLUM."

THE GOLDSWORTHY FAMILY; or, The Country Attorney. In Two Vols., crown 8vo, cloth, 21s.

"'The Goldsworthy Family' is really a masterly novel, and in a school of art so long neglected, that we expect it will find no little favour with the English public."—Spectator.

"Considered as a psychological, and even as a physiological study, 'The Goldsworthy Family' is worthy of all praise."—Sunday Times.

"'The Goldsworthy Family' is the best novel we have read for a long time."—Public Opinion.

By the same Author.

THE ROSARY; A Legend of Wilton Abbey. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, Toned Paper, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. Elegant Gift book.

"'The Rosary' is in every respect worthy of an author already most favourably known as the author of 'Margaret Meadows,' and 'Shirley Hall Asylum.'"—The Observer.

"The author of 'Shirley Hall Asylum' has produced a tale remarkable as well for the clear and unaffected style in which it is written, as for the interest which attaches to it from the opening to the close."—Daily News.

"'The Rosary' is an agreeable tale, giving evidence of the powers which won cordial reception for 'Shirley Hall Asylum.'"—Athenæum.

By the same Author.

SHIRLEY HALL ASYLUM; or, The Memoirs of a Monomaniac. One Vol., crown 8vo, cloth, price 6s.

"The discovery of a modern story, where some attempt has been made to study truthfulness and nature, is a surprise as great as Crusoe's footprint in the sand."—The Times.

By the same Author.

THE WEAVER'S FAMILY, a Tale of 1848. Fscp. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

"We cannot all plumb for ourselves the depths of that misery, but we ought all to know that in our way we may aid in overcoming it, and the 'Weaver's Family' is a valuable contribution to that knowledge."—The Times.

By the same Author.

MARGARET MEADOWS: A Tale for the Parishes. In One Vol. crown 8vo, 400 pp., cloth, 2s. 6d.

"If the story is an invention, we should claim for its author a genius second only to Defoe."—Illustrated Times.

"It has that originality and purpose which arise from an actual survey of life, and a knowledge of its evils and miseries."—Spectator.

London: William Freeman, 102, Fleet-street, E.C.

Third Edition, fscp. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d., paper boards, 2s.,

PUNCH in the PULPIT.

By PHILIP CATER.

I.—Dedicatory.
II.—Novelties.
III.—Expedients.
IV.—Punch a Gospel Herald.
V.—Queer Hymnology.
VI.—Surrey Music Hall.
VII.—Annus Mirabilis, 1867.
VIII.—Metropolitan Tabernacle.
IX.—The Singing Gallery.
X.—Antinomianism.
XI.—Jocular Preaching—Accompaniments of it.
XII.—Learning — Spiritualising.
XIII.—The Devil.
XIV.—Puns and Parodies, and Stupid Questions.
XV.—Laconic Texts and Impromptu Sermons.
XVI.—Jocular Preaching—Apostles of it.
XVII.—Huntington and his Successors.
XVIII.—Gadsby and Warburton
XIX.—Jocular Preaching—Specimens of it. Magnus.
XX.—Mimikros.
XXI.—Ignotus.
XXII.—Neaniskos.
XXIII.—Paulus and Philologus.
XXIV.—Reasons for Jocularity.
XXV.—Rowland Hill.
XXVI.—Dr. Dryasdust.
XXVII.—Prayer-meetings.
XXVIII.—Newspapers and Religious Magazines.
XXIX.—Popularity.
XXX.—Reasons against Jocularity.
XXXI.—Injury to the people.
XXXII.—Death to the Minister.
XXXIII.—Great Preachers no Jokers.
XXXIV.—No Jokes at Revivals.
XXXV.—What saith the Scripture?
XXXVI.—What saith the Scripture?

London; William Freeman, 102, Fleet-street.

NOW READY, PRICE SEVEN SHILLINGS,

# HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS

## FOR THE SEASON.

### LEISURE HOUR VOLUME

for 1864 ; Imperial 8vo, comprising

**167** SUPERIOR ENGRAVINGS, by Du Maurier, Scott, Benwell, Nicholson, Robinson, M'Connell, Nicholls, E. Whymper, Huttula, Cuthbert Bede, Lee, Wood, Zwecker, Skelton, Jennings, Pritchett, Barnes, Ehringer, and other Artists.

**12** COLOURED PLATES, after Sketches by John Gilbert, Zwecker, Skelton, Weedon, Wolf, Guichard, &c.

**848** PAGES OF TALES, BIOGRAPHY, FOREIGN TRAVEL, Home Sketches, Social Photographs, Natural History, Popular Science, Remarkable Incidents and Adventures, Poetry, Original Fables, and other instructive and entertaining Reading.

FOR PRESENTS, elegantly bound, gilt edges, 8s. 6d., or, in half calf extra, 10s.

### SUNDAY AT HOME VOLUME

for 1864 ; Imperial 8vo, comprising

**136** EXCELLENT ENGRAVINGS, by Greene, Benwell, Brandard, Nicholls, Lee, Weedon, Huttula, Du Maurier, Sly, E. Whymper, Priolo, Huard, Swain, Anelay, Nicholson, Jennings, Pritchett, &c.

**12** COLOURED PLATES, by Kronheim, Whymper, and Evans, from Paintings by Zwecker, Weedon, J. D. Watson, T. L. Rowbotham, and Skelton.

**848** PAGES OF INTERESTING NARRATIVES, Religious Biography, Missionary Incident, Homes and Haunts of Piety, Episodes of History, Pictures of Social Life, Recollections of Travel, The Pulpit in the Family, Pages for the Young, Monthly Religious Intelligence, Poetry, &c.

In an elegant style of binding, with gilt edges, 8s. 6d. ; half calf extra, 10s.

"Let us pay a tribute of warm commendation to that capital periodical, 'The Leisure Hour.'"—Quarterly Review.
"Both of these periodicals are admirably suited for home reading."—The Bookseller.
"It would be difficult to find a page which does not contain useful instruction upon subjects of popular interest."—Morning Post.
"We have nothing for these works except unqualified praise."—Morning Herald.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 56, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

---

A NEW YEAR'S STORY FOR ALL SUNDAY-SCHOLARS.
Price One Penny each, 1s. per dozen, post free, 7s. per 100, beautifully illustrated,

MILLY'S NEW YEAR. With an Illustration and Ornamental Wrapper.

"Avoiding the morbid style so frequently indulged in by biographers of young children, the author describes scenes and incidents of exciting interest and touching pathos, with a sympathetic spirit and vividness of language which bring the character and circumstances of the tale vividly to the imagination ; incidentally teaching lessons of weight and importance to the young mind."—Sunday-school Times.

"Sunday-school teachers will hail with delight this novelty in the way of gifts to their scholars."—Patriot.

*** A Sample Copy sent for two stamps.

London : Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

---

A NEW SERIES OF REWARDS FOR SUNDAY-SCHOLARS.
Published monthly, price One Penny each, 1s. per dozen, post free, 7s. per 100,

STORIES for SUNDAY-SCHOLARS.—No. 1 is now ready, entitled—"MILLY'S NEW YEAR."

This series is issued to supply teachers with suitable monthly Rewards for their scholars, and will be found interesting, useful, and attractive.

London : Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

---

WINTER EVENING LECTURES.

LARGE COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS FOR LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES AND SCHOOLS.

These Diagrams are lent out for Lectures in town or country, at prices varying from 1s. to 3s. 6d. per set.

They are printed on strong cloth, size four feet by three feet, are boldly executed and appropriately coloured, so as to render them clearly visible, either by gaslight or daylight, to large audiences. They are packed in a small compass ; the cost of carriage to any part of the country is therefore small.

The following are some of the subjects illustrated :—Nineveh and Assyria—Astronomy—Human Physiology—Eastern Habitations, Manners, and Customs—Catacombs of Rome—Telescope—Microscope—Ethnology—Missionary Scenes (5 different sets)—Australia—Progress of Locomotion—Literary History of the Bible—English Reformation—Geology—Volcanoes—Ancient Egypt—Natural History—Pompeii—Britain under the Romans—The Tabernacle—Palestine—Types of Scripture—Judea—St. Paul's Travels—Livingstone's Travels—Steam-engine—The Druids—Pilgrim Fathers—Pilgrim's Progress—Coal and Coal Mining—New Zealand—The Ejectment of 1662, &c., &c.

Superintendents of schools, managers of literary and working men's institutes, and all who are engaged in instructing the unlearned, will find these illustrations one of the best means of conveying solid information in an attractive form.

*** For further information respecting the subjects illustrated, the terms of loan, &c., see the "Descriptive Key to the Diagrams," sent post free for two stamps by

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

---

IMPORTANT TO SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.
Size, crown 8vo, 950 pages. Price of single copy, cloth bound, 7s. 6d. 15th Thousand.
Where Six Teachers unite—

MIMPRISS'S GOSPEL TREASURY, Arranged according to Greswell—(The Authorised Version)—will be supplied. Six copies, cloth, 1*l.* 1s. ; ditto calf, gilt edges, 2*l.* 2s. ; ditto morocco, 2*l.* 12s. 6d. Carriage paid on all orders within 200 miles of London.

A RE-ISSUE is PREPARING in demy 4to—to Subscribers, cloth, 15s. ; half calf, 21s. ; whole calf, 25s. Specimen pages of both editions post free, by

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

---

Just published (834 pages), price 7s. 6d.

A POETICAL CHRONOLOGY and COMPENDIUM of ANCIENT and MODERN ENGLISH HISTORY, containing the Dynasties of the Early British and Roman Periods, and a Table of Contemporary Sovereigns of Europe, from Egbert down to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Also a Third Edition, price 2s., of

A POETICAL GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE and EPITOME of the ART of RHETORIC.

"This book is well worth its price."—Educational Times.

"The book will supply both help and amusement."—Christian Witness.

Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row, London.

---

NEW STORY OF NORTH COUNTRY LIFE.
This day is published, in Two Vols., price 21s.,

MAGGIE BELL.
By WARWICK HOLME.

John Maxwell and Co., Publishers, 122, Fleet-street.

---

"GOOD WORDS ARE WORTH MUCH AND COST LITTLE."—*Herbert.*

Sixpence Monthly, Illustrated,

# GOOD WORDS.

EDITED BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D.,
ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHAPLAINS.

## Advertisement for 1865.

GOOD WORDS proposed at its establishment to provide a Magazine which would reflect the every-day life of a good man, and if public encouragement be the criterion of success, it has realised its aim beyond the highest expectation that could have been entertained—its circulation during 1864 having averaged **ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND** copies a month.

The Publishers, while expressing their hope that an increase which has never paused may continue to augment their number of readers, beg to announce that they have made arrangements for the following IMPORTANT NEW WORKS appearing from month to month next year :—

1
### HEREWARD, THE LAST OF THE ENGLISH.
A New Romance. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Author of "Hypatia," &c.

2
### ESSAYS.
By HENRY ROGERS, Author of the "Eclipse of Faith."

3
### EASTWARD.
By NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

4
### OUR INDIAN HEROES.
By J. W. KAYE, Author of "The History of Christianity in India," &c.

5
### ALFRED HAGART'S HOUSEHOLD.
A Quiet Story. By ALEXANDER SMITH, Author of "A Life Drama," &c.

6
### CHRIST THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.
By C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster.

*The Volume for* 1865 *will also contain*

Some Papers by THE DUKE OF ARGYLL. | Some Papers on Brittany by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D.

And in addition to these there will be contributions from almost all the other Authors who have written for "GOOD WORDS."

**The January Part will be ready on 23rd December.**

STRAHAN and CO., 32, LUDGATE-HILL.

---

In a few days,

# RELIGION AND POLITICS:

## A LETTER

## TO SAMUEL MORLEY, ESQ.,

BY

## REV. CHRISTOPHER NEVILE.

LONDON : ARTHUR MIALL, 18, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

NOW READY,
THE
## NEW CHEAP EDITION
OF THE
## NEW CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOK,
In 16mo, roan, limp,
Price ONE SHILLING and FOURPENCE, less the usual Discount to Congregations.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

---

## THE CONGREGATIONAL YEAR-BOOK FOR 1865.
Advertisements intended for insertion in the above should be forwarded to the Publishers IMMEDIATELY.
London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Pater noster-row.

---

NEW WORK BY THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY.
Now ready, small 8vo, price 5s. cloth lettered,
## MONEY: A Popular Exposition in Rough Notes.
With Remarks on Stewardship and Systematic Beneficence. By T. BINNEY.
London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

---

REV. C. STANFORD'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.
Now ready, in Neat Wrapper, price 2d., or 14s. per 100,
## THE PRESENCE of GOD our REST.
Reprinted from "CENTRAL TRUTHS." By CHARLES STANFORD.

By the same Author,
A Cheap Issue, price Four Shillings and Sixpence, crown 8vo,
## JOSEPH ALLEINE: His Companions and Times.
"The book is a mirror in which the men and things of a bygone and most momentous era are reflected with much vividness and beauty."—Christian Witness.
London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

---

Now ready, in square 16mo, price 1s. 6d. boards, or 2s. cloth, post free,
## THE NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL TUNE-BOOK.
Edited by the Author of "Sacred Harmonies."
London; Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

---

## CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOKS.
In crown 8vo, price 6s. cloth,
## TOSSED on the WAVES; a Story of Young Life.
By EDWIN HODDER, Author of "Memories of New Zealand Life," &c.
"Mr. Hodder writes in a pleasant, sparkling way, and has the knack of carrying his reader merrily with him to the close of the volume. He has noticed nature in many of her moods, and over a wide and varying space; and the consequence is vivid description and faithful portraiture."—Reader.

By the same Author,
A Second and Cheaper Edition, price 2s. 6d. cloth,
## THE JUNIOR CLERK; A Tale of City Life.
With a Preface by W. EDWYN SHIPTON, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.
London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

---

## THE CHILD'S COMMENTATOR on the Holy Scriptures.
By INGRAM COBBIN, M.A. Handsomely bound in embossed cloth, gilt edges, with Twelve Coloured Engravings, and Numerous Illustrations on Wood, price 7s. 6d., French morocco, 12s.
"A most captivating volume."—Evangelical Magazine.

Handsomely bound in cloth, printed on toned paper, with Frontispiece, price 3s. 6d.,
## FIRESIDE CHATS WITH the YOUNGSTERS.
By OLD MERRY.

Uniform with above, printed on toned paper, with Frontispiece, price 3s. 6d., cloth,
## BUSY HANDS and PATIENT HEARTS; or the Blind Boy of Dresden and his Friends.
A Story from Germany.

## THE BIBLE STORY-BOOK.
By the Rev. B. H. Draper. Thirteenth Edition, with Wood Engravings, price 2s. 6d., cloth gilt,
## MARY and HER MOTHER; Scriptural Stories for Young Children.
Fifth Edition, 18mo, with Engravings and a Frontispiece, 2s. 6d., cloth.

Now ready,
## THE TEACHER'S OFFERING
VOLUME for 1864. New Series, Illustrated. Handsomely bound in cloth, price 2s.

Also,
## THE TEACHER'S OFFERING.
New Series, complete. Being the Volumes for 1863 and 1864. Handsomely bound in one square volume, price 3s. 6d., cloth.
Elegantly bound in cloth, price 2s. 6d.,
## SABBATH TEACHINGS; or, the Children's Hour.
Being a Series of Short Services for Sundays at Home. By BAILY GOWER.

## CHEAP SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED CHILDREN'S BOOKS.
IN ATTRACTIVE BINDINGS.
Price 1s. 6d. each.
THE YOUTH'S BIBLE CYCLOPÆDIA.—ANIMALS: their Food and Instincts. A new edition.
Price 1s. each.
AGNES; a Franconia Story. By JACOB ABBOTT.—CAROLINE; a Franconia Story. By JACOB ABBOTT.—STUYVESANT; a Franconia Story. By JACOB ABBOTT.—HOARY-HEAD and the VALLEYS BELOW. By JACOB ABBOTT.—A HOME-BOOK for CHILDREN of ALL AGES. By the Rev. J. GAGE PIGG, B.A.
Price 9d. each.
THE NATURAL HISTORY of the YEAR. For Children. By B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., Librarian to the Queen. Second Edition. SHORT SERMONS for CHILDREN. By Dr. FLETCHER. Eighth Edition. RICH and POOR.—Translated from the German of FRANZ HOFFMAN.—"THEY THAT SOW in TEARS SHALL REAP in JOY." From the German of HOFFMAN.
London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

---

MONTHLY CIRCULATION UPWARDS OF 21,000. PRICE ONE PENNY.
## THE MOTHER'S FRIEND.
A Magazine suitable for circulation among the Working Classes, to whom it is more particularly addressed. The attention of Tract Distributors, City Missionaries, and Bible Women, is specially called to this Periodical for gratuitous and loan purposes.
The Volume for 1864 is now ready, price 1s. 6d., cloth limp, post free. Vols I. to IV. may also be had, price 1s. 6d. each.
London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

---

This day is published, Books XIII.—XVIII., crown 8vo, 5s.,
## THE ILIAD of HOMER.
Translated into Blank Verse, by ICHABOD CHARLES WRIGHT, M.A., Translator of Dante; late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
Books I.—XII. are bound in One Volume, crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
This day is published, crown 8vo, 6d.,
## A LETTER to the DEAN of CANTERBURY
on the HOMERIC LECTURES of MATTHEW ARNOLD, Esq., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford.
Macmillan and Co., London and Cambridge.

---

Now ready, Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged, 8vo, cloth, 16s.,
## DISCUSSIONS on the GOSPELS.
In Two Parts. Part I. "On the Language Employed by our Lord and His Disciples." Part II. "On the Original Language of St. Matthew's Gospel, and on the Origin and Authenticity of the Gospels." By ALEXANDER ROBERTS, D.D.
Macmillan and Co., London and Cambridge.

---

This day is published, Fifth Edition, Enlarged, with Portrait, crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.,
## ESSAYS, THOUGHTS and REFLECTIONS,
and LETTERS. By the Rev. HENRY WOODWARD, A.M., formerly of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Rector of Fethard, in the Diocese of Cashel. With a Memoir by his Son, THOMAS WOODWARD, A.M., Dean of Down.
Macmillan and Co., London and Cambridge.

---

Now ready, crown 8vo, cloth, 9s.,
## THE GOSPEL of the KINGDOM of HEAVEN:
a Course of Lectures on the Gospel of St. Luke. By F. D. MAURICE, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere-street.
Macmillan and Co., London and Cambridge.

---

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION.
## FAMILY WORSHIP: a Series of Devotional Services
for every Morning and Evening throughout the Year. By above Two Hundred Evangelical Ministers. With an Appendix of 500 Hymns. Illustrated by Twenty-six fine Engravings on Steel. In one volume, royal 4to, cloth, 27s. 6d.; also in calf and morocco bindings.

## FAMILY WORSHIP.
The Original Edition, by One Hundred and Eighty Ministers, reprinted on larger paper, and without Plates. Imperial 8vo, cloth, 17s.
London: Blackie and Son, 44, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

---

Just published, in 2 vols., 8vo, with 2 Portraits on Steel, Facsimile of Handwriting, and 19 Wood Engravings, price 30s. cloth.
## THEODORE PARKER'S LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE.
By JOHN WEISS.
London: Longman, Green and Co., 62, Paternoster-row.

---

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.
## THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS and CONGREGATIONAL MAGAZINE,
New and Enlarged Series, for 1865, will be Edited by the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, M.A., of Stepney. Many of the ablest writers in the Congregational body have promised their active literary co-operation with the Editor to render the "Christian Witness" more than ever acceptable and useful. Monthly, price 3d.
London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

---

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.
## THE CHRISTIAN'S PENNY MAGAZINE,
New Series, for 1865, will be Edited by the Rev. F. S. WILLIAMS, of the Congregational Institute, Nottingham, and will contain Contributions from some of the best Writers in the Denomination. Monthly, price 1d.
London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

---

NEW NOVEL BY THE REV. J. C. M. BELLEW.
Now ready, at all the Libraries, in Three Vols.,
## BLOUNT TEMPEST.
By the Rev. J. C. M. BELLEW.
Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

---

This day, crown 8vo, price 3s. 6d.,
## LANCASHIRE'S LESSON; or, the Need of a Settled Policy in Times of Exceptional Distress.
A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board. By W. T. M. TORRENS, Author of "Industrial History of Free Nations," "Life of Sir James Graham," &c.
London: Trübner and Co., Paternoster-row.

---

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "HEAVEN OUR HOME," &c.,
Will be ready next week, crown 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.,
## TABOR'S TEACHINGS; or, The Veil Lifted.
*** The former works by this popular Author have already attained the large sale of 132,000 copies. In addition to this they have been reprinted and most extensively circulated in America.
Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all Booksellers.

---

## BAPTIST UNION PAPERS.
Now ready, price 2d., six copies post free for twelve stamps.
## THE WRONG and the RIGHT PLACE of CHRISTIAN BAPTISM:
a Sermon by the Rev. W. BROCK, preached in Wycliffe Church, Birmingham, October 12th, 1864, at the Autumnal Session of Great Britain and Ireland.

Will be issued immediately:—
## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.
By the Rev. J. P. MURSELL, the Chairman of the Union. Price 1d.

## THE INFLUENCE of the PRESENT TIME upon PERSONAL RELIGION.
By the Rev. C. M. BIRRELL, of Liverpool. Price 1d.

## CHURCH WORK in LARGE TOWNS.
By the Rev. J. P. CHOWN, Bradford. 2d.

## ROMANISM and RATIONALISM in RELATION to BAPTIST PRINCIPLES.
By the Rev. GEORGE GOULD. Price 2d.

## THE GENERAL BAPTIST DENOMINATION: its PAST HISTORY, DISTINCTIVE PECULIARITIES, and PRESENT POSITION.
By the Rev. W. UNDERWOOD, of Chigwell College, Notts. Price 2d.
London: H. J. Tresidder, 17, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

---

## THE MODERN SAMARITANS.
Now ready, with Illustrations, Post 8vo, 10s. 6d.
## THREE MONTHS' RESIDENCE AT NABLUS, WITH AN ACCOUNT of the MODERN SAMARITANS.
By the Rev. JOHN MILLS, F.R.G.S., Member of the Syro-Egyptian Society, Honorary Secretary of the Anglo-Biblical Institute, and author of "The British Jews," &c., &c.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

---

## M. GUIZOT ON CHRISTIANITY.
Now ready, Post 8vo, 9s. 6d.
## MEDITATIONS on the ESSENCE of CHRISTIANITY, and on the RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS of the DAY.
By M. GUIZOT. Translated from the French.

CONTENTS:
1. Natural Problems.
2. Christian Dogmas.
3. Supernatural.
4. Limits of Science.
5. Revelation.
6. Inspiration of Scripture.
7. God According to the Bible.
8. Christ According to the Gospels.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

---

Now ready, 8vo, 15s.
## THE INTERREGNUM; OMITTED CHAPTERS in the HISTORY of ENGLAND;
from the Death of Charles I to the Battle of Dunbar: 1648-50. From MSS. in the State Paper Office, &c. By ANDREW BISSET.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

---

## MR. SMILES' POPULAR WORKS.
## GEORGE and ROBERT STEPHENSON—
The STORY of THEIR LIVES. Portraits and Seventy Illustrations. Post 8vo, 6s.
*** 30,000 Copies have been printed of the "Life of Stephenson."

Uniform with the above Work,
## JAMES BRINDLEY and the EARLY ENGINEERS.
With Portraits and Fifty Illustrations. Post 8vo, 6s.

## SELF HELP. With ILLUSTRATIONS of CHARACTER and CONDUCT.
Post 8vo, 6s.
*** 60,000 Copies of this Work have been printed.

Uniform with the above Work,
## INDUSTRIAL BIOGRAPHY: a Companion Volume to "Self Help."
Post 8vo, 6s.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

---

## MUSICAL MONTHLY AND DRAWING-ROOM MISCELLANY.
DECEMBER. One Shilling.
Music: "BEAUTY, SLEEP" ("L'Ardita"), by ARDITI.
CONTENTS:
Heavily Hit. By Valerie St. James.
Hand and Glove. By L. H. F. Du Terreaux.
The Ward of Dene. By H. Clarke.
New Romance, Child of the Sun. By H. Farnie.
Macfarren's "Helvellyn," Games, Poetry, &c.
NOTICE.—The CHRISTMAS NUMBER will be READY on the 22nd inst.
London: Adams and Francis, 59, Fleet-street. Edinburgh: Mr. Menzies. Dublin: W. H. Smith and Son.

---

NOTICE.
To be obtained at all the Libraries, Two vols., demy 8vo, with nearly 100 illustrations, printed by R. Clay and Co., 24s.
## LIFE with the ESQUIMAUX.
The Narrative and Journals of Captain C. F. HALL, of the whaling barque George Henry, from May 29, 1860, to September 13, 1862. A narrative of extraordinary individual Enterprise and Perseverance almost unaided, with the results of a long Intercourse with the Innuits, and full description of their mode of Life, Social, Political, and Religious; the discovery of actual relics of the expedition of Martin Frobisher of three centuries ago, and important deductions in favour of yet discovering some of the survivors of Sir John Franklin's Expedition, towards which the author, Captain Hall, has just started, reinforced, on a second expedition.
London: Sampson, Low, Son, and Marston, 14, Ludgate-hill.

---

This day is published, in crown 8vo, price 7s. (or 36s. the Six Volumes),
THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE
## THEOLOGICAL WORKS of the Rev. J. H HINTON, M.A.,
CONTAINING:
1. Athanasia; or, the Natural Immortality of Man.
2. On the Divine Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. A Lecture, with Notes.
3. Strictures on the Rev. J. B. Brown's Divine Life in Man.
4. Strictures on the Rev. J. H. Godwin's Congregational Lecture.
5. On the Support of the Gospel Ministry. A Fragment.
6. Remarks on Infant Baptism. In Reply to the Rev. T. Grocer.

London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

---

Just published, price 8s.,
## PHASES of CHRISTIAN TRUTH and DUTY.
By J. G. ROGERS, B.A.
London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.
"We have not done justice by these remarks to our sense of the various excellencies of this volume, but with confidence commend it to our readers, as having great intellectual force, independent judgment, the fruits of large and learned culture, and a deeply human and devout interest in all the life that flows around us."—Nonconformist.
"The volume is a very valuable one to put into the hands of intelligent young men; Mr. Rogers' style is masculine and telling,—reasoning, imagination, and rhetoric blend in fair proportions in it; sometimes it rises to eloquence."—Patriot.
"Clearness, and force of expression, general intelligence, sound theology, and earnest feeling, are the characteristics of these discourses. They have our hearty commendation."—British Quarterly Review.
"Evangelical in theology, it is vigorous in thought, and careful in style. The very able production of a thoughtful and earnest man."—Evangelical Magazine.
"The sermons are chaste in style, and unexceptionable in tone. If they do not offer much original thought, they present olden truths under attractive and often beautiful forms."—London Quarterly Review.

---

Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURY, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1864.